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3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	„
On Demand	1s.	11⅞d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2·56 cts.		„
3 Do. Do.	2·53		„
On Demand	2·50		„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.................LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
„ 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.
„ 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.
„ 2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.
„ 1 do.	1s.	11½d.
„ On demand	1s.	11⅜d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

R. B. MACDONALD, Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	„
„ 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	„
„ 2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	„
„ 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	„
On demand / On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s.	11⅜d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3 per cent.		
Do.	6	do.	5	„
Do.	12	do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are ;—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
„ 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
„ 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
„ 2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
on Demand / On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s.	11⅜d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11 [illegible]	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.	
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	„
Do. do. 6 do.	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	5	„

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.

Fixed Deposits for 6 months	4	do.	do.
Do. Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	7 per cent.
On other Securities	8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do. 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do. 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do. 2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Do. 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11⅜d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business.................10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th June 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent. for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent per annum.		
Do.	„ 6	„ „	5	„
Do.	„ 12	„ „	6	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account of remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1863.

Notices.

WE hereby notify, that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM in London, and the same will be carried on under the name and style of S. P. FRAMJEE & Co.

SORABJEE AND NOWROZJEE NANABHOY.

Bombay, 1st June 1863.

MR. WILLIAM NIXON IS ADMITTED A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st July 1863. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE ALVAH KITTREDGE, is ADMITTED A PARTNER IN OUR FIRM from this date.

1st July 1863. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. FRANCIS WILLIAMS SEDGWICK is from and after this date authorised to sign and act for our firm per procuration, and that former powers granted to Mr. ROBERT LOVE KING, to act as our attorney, are hereby revoked and cancelled.

Bombay, 1st July 1863. NASMYTH & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A SEA WALL to be built on the fore shore, Colaba, and to extend from the Jamsetjee Pier to the Victoria Bunder.

For full particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned at Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.'s premises in the Fort.

No Tenders will be received after 5 P. M. on the 10th proximo. JOHN CAMPBELL.

SHIPPING WATER SUPPLY.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEMAND for Water for the Shipping being greater than, with present appliances, can be promptly supplied, the Municipal Commissioners will not issue further orders till the orders already issued have been executed. Any ship, however, in emergent want of water may get it by sending boats alongside the Apollo Bunder to receive it, previously obtaining an order for the quantity required.

W. TRACEY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 2nd July 1863.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—The Directors are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS from parties qualified to fill the office of ACCOUNTANT of the Bank in Bombay, and they request that none will apply who have not had considerable mercantile or banking experience.

The salary will be Rs. 500 a month, with apartments above the Bank, and the successful applicant will be required to find security in the sum of Rs. 10,000.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be left with the undersigned.

Bombay, 30th June, 1863. J. GORDON.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED, from the 6th instant till the 21st idem, inclusive.

By order of the Directors.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 1st July 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a RESOLUTION OF THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING held on the 29th instant, the Shareholders of the Bank are required to pay, at the Bank's Office, Rampart Row, on or before the 29th July next, a first Call of Rs. 50, and a Premium of Rs. 50 per share for each new share allotted to them for every old share of which they are proprietors ; and if the said Call and Premium be not paid with interest at the rate of 9 per cent., within fourteen days from the said 20th of July, the new shares so allotted to them will be forfeited.

The transfer books of the Bank will be closed from the 8th to the 18th July inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1863.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited,)

મુમબાઇ પરેશ કમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CALL of Rupees 30 is now due on each Share in the above Company.

The Share Certificates are ready for delivery.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st July 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office in Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 31st December 1862.

2nd.—To consider the advisability of reducing the number of Directors in pursuance of the power given by Clause 61 of the Deed of Copartnership, leaving it at their option to increase the number and of reducing the number required by Clause 82 of the Deed, to form a quorum at Meetings of the Directors.

3rd.—To elect a Director to fill a vacancy in the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors,

PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th June 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of WORTHINGTON'S BEER, bottled in England, imported per Ship *Shard*, at Rs. 5 per dozen. Sample bottle, Annas 8 for Cash. To be had at the shop of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases,

Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne, in case containing			1 doz. each.	
Moselle,	do.	do.	1	„
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Claret,	do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne			4	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing			3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c. :—

Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand :—

Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS STOUT, in cases of FOUR-Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS ; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c. ; Travelling Baths with lid, locks, &c. ; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE GODOWNS in Medow Street, Fort. Apply to JEEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AT KATTEVILLE, Malabar Hill, a Gentleman's residence will be vacant for about three months from the 15th of July. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON suitable for Roofing. Apply to S. BURCHALL & Co.

A MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY will be held at the DEPOSITORY, Esplanade, on TUESDAY, July 14th, at 5 P.M., to consider a proposition to have the Society registered under Act No. XXI. of 1860.

Bombay, July 2nd, 1863. GEO. BOWEN, Secretary.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, BOMBAY—1863.

IN announcing the establishment of a Strangers' Friend Society for the relief of destitute Europeans in the island of Bombay, the Committee feel that it is unnecessary to recommend the institution to public support. The object of the Society is to relieve European Strangers in distress ; to do so without regard to the country or creed of the stranger ; and to do so effectually. To prevent imposition, and to afford room for active Christian benevolence, a system of visitation, it is thought, may be adopted with advantage ; a system that has been found at home as efficient a guard as it is possible to devise, to secure such societies from being imposed upon by undeserving applicants.

It will be the aim of the Society, not to allow any deserving European stranger to wander houseless and destitute in the island. It is proposed to establish a temporary home for all such persons, and, upon failure to obtain employment for them, to provide for their passage from this country, either to the Colonies or to Europe.

The Society is established to do away with the opprobrium that now rests upon the European community in India, of allowing its deserving poor to depend upon casual alms. For its success, it is necessary that the community should co-operate with it, in two ways :

1. By refusing to give desultory alms, under any pretence whatever, to Europeans. Applicants should simply be furnished with the Society's address, and told to apply thereto.
2. By supporting the Society in a large and liberal spirit.

The Committee does not venture to prescribe the scale on which subscriptions should be given, but as they will be made in commutation of the claims now almost daily preferred for relief, they should certainly be liberal. It will, in all probability, be found desirable to build a Strangers' Home on the island, and donations for that purpose will be gladly received.

R. KNIGHT, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th July 1863.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, BOMBAY—1863.

Patron.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, K.C.B.

Vice-Patrons.
THE HON'BLE SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE.
H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. R. MANSFIELD, K.C.B.

Committee.
HON'BLE M. H. SCOTT—PRESIDENT.

Robert Argus, Esq.	D. J. Kennelly, Esq.
Major J. T. Annesley.	F. King, Esq.
J. A. Baumbach, Esq.	Robert Knight, Esq.
J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.	J. B. Lane, Esq.
Alexander Brown, Esq.	Richard Latham, Esq.
W. Campbell, Esq., M.D.	L. Mavrogordato, Esq.
J. T. Diver, Esq., M.D.	Norman Oliver, Esq.
A. J. Dove, Esq.	Colonel H. Pottinger, C.B.
Charles Forjett, Esq.	Colonel Rivers.
R. W. Graham, Esq.	John L Scott, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq.	W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart.	Gavin Steel, Esq.
A. C. Gumpert, Esq.	Edward Touche, Esq.
J. F. Hore, Esq.	Captain John Young, C.B.
George Iaverarity, Esq.	

Executive Committee.
HON. M. H. SCOTT.—*President.*
GAVIN STEEL, Esq.
A. C. GUMPERT, Esq.
CHARLES FORJETT, Esq.
R. KNIGHT, Esq.—*Honorary Secretary.*

Agent.
MR. ————

Treasurers.
MESSRS. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Visitors.

.... } MALABAR HILL.
....

.... } PAREL.
....

.... } COLABA.
....

.... } MAZAGON.
....

OBJECTS.

THIS Society is established for the purpose of giving relief to deserving European strangers, in distress, in the Island.

It is believed that effectual relief for all such cases is at present within the compass of private European benevolence, if rightly directed and organized.

The constitution of the Society will enable it to ascertain the true circumstances of each applicant ; and it is proposed that it should report to Government all cases of mere vagrancy that come under its notice.

For the successful working of the Society, it is hoped that the community will abstain from giving desultory relief, and instead thereof will support the Society liberally.

The Society does not wish to supersede private efforts of active Christian benevolence, but it is believed that this activity may be most usefully directed by ladies and gentlemen enrolling their names upon the books of the Society as "Visitors of the Strangers' Friend Society," when it will be the business of the Secretary to solicit their personal enquiry into such cases as may present themselves, in the neighbourhood of each respectively.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office

GWYNNE & CO.'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS hand Gear complete MOUNTED ON TRAVELLING WHEELS.

Double Power Crab Winches.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools.
Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Brass and Iron Cocks and Valves.
Bar Iron, Plates, Steel and Files.

Apply to FLETCHER & MITCHELL, Metal Mart Bores Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS [illegible]—FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but [illegible]
INK, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A GOOD RETRIEVER DOG, beautiful Tiger colour, [illegible] *house*, apply to RUSTOMJEE DORABJEE, [illegible] Muncherjee Dubash.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVER[illegible] Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed [illegible] CRINOLINE HATS, Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths and Bouquet, Black and White Tufts, Canvass-worked Slippers and Cushions, Boys' and Girls' Colored and Black Kid Boots of assorted sizes, &c. &c.

BANAJEE CUMBOODEEN & Co.

Medow Street, Fort.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.—Egyptian Cotton Seed, Cattle Hoes and Scarifiers, Forbes-Dunlop Patent Roller Gins.

Apply to PEEL, CASSELS & Co. Honorary Agents, Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.

Third Edition.

H[illegible] have a few Copies to spare of this highly popular Work. Price Rs. twenty-four (24) *Cash.*

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon [illegible]
Do. do. Painted and Feathered Arrows in
1 dozen cases with lock and Key.
Do. do. Quivers and Belts.
Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.
Do. do. Arm Guards.
Tassels, Prickers and Markers.
Grease Pots
Extra Bow Strings.

Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh [illegible] mounted and beautifully bound Albums, [illegible] Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family [illegible] of persons of all nations ; also [illegible] Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic [illegible] Stereoscopic Slides [illegible] Photographs (large size). A large collection of [illegible] Carte de Visite [illegible] in Bombay.)

[illegible]

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) [illegible]

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 6th *July* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	163 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	70 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	70 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	130 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	[illegible] pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs 11,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,600	350 per share	Rs. 3,500 pm. p. [share.
Elpinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Rs. 100 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disc'.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	2,500	......	Par.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	101
" Loan 1835-36	99½
" Loan 1842-43	99½
" Loan 1854-55	99½
New Five per Cent. Loan	109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208
Bar Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d to £2 5s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	No enquiry.
To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	485 to 490
New Oomravuttee	"	450 to 455
New Compta	"	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	440 to 445
New Veeraval	"	445 to 456
New Khandeish	"	430 to 435
New Poratchee	"	460 to 465
New Accote	"	470 to 475
New Mangalore	"	450 to 455

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.

SEEDS—			
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	7 to 7-2	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	...	7-4 to 7-5	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33	
	"	37 to 38	
Niger	"	25 to 26	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 4	Tivoli	McPherson	Aden 25 June.
5	Glendevon	Brown	Mauritius 19 June.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
July 4	Pioneer (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Tivoli*, from Aden.—Mrs. McPherson, two Europeans, and forty-two natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Gibbon and two natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer *Dalhousie*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Ally*, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 4TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—156 packages Cloves, 188 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., Runchord Narronjee; 99 bags Cloves, 118 cwt., Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; 151 pieces E. Teeth, Sconderjee Morarjee.

Conway.—239 packages Cloves, 288 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs., Courjee Premjee.

Bucephalus.—4 cases Tortoiseshells, 295 lbs., Meerally Soomar; 31 cases Socotra Aloes, 105 cwt., Heerachund Virchund; 300 packages Cloves, 362½ cwt., Juvaresiall Woomrasunker.

For Liverpool.

Excellent.—2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Woomersy Velljee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt.; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Canjee Hemraz.

Zuleika.—211 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Currimchund Pemchund; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

City of London.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

Africana.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Mooruzmull Moolchund; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Dinshaw Perozshaw and Co.; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Empire of Peace.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Madewjee and Co.; 217½ bales Cotton, 761¼ cwt., Currimchund Pemchund; 5 bales Wool, 15 cwt., Damjee Husraz; 90 bales Cotton, 358 cwt., Camajee Pochajee and Co.

Southern Belle.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Forganhall.—64 bales Cotton, 224 cwt., Talla Nugsee; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Dossa Hemraz and Co.

Albion.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., D. J. Lisboa; 60 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ruwagur Coovergur; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Veerjee Nursy and Co.

[illegible]—[illegible] bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Dalkeith.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

John Line.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Luckumsy Ramjee; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Luckumsy Ramjee; 500 packages Cloves, 598 cwt., Dhurmsy Poonjabhoy.

Star of Brunswick.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Petamber Munjee.

Glen Maiden.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 1 half bale Wool, 1½ cwt., Shapoorjee S. Narielwalla; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Runchord Megjee; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt, Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Govind Hurry; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Crusnajee Rungjee.

Shard.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Maneckchund Moolchund; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt.; 150 bales Wool, 450 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.

Norah Graeme.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Naroo Mowjee; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt, Culliansjee Ludha; 27 bales Wool, 81 cwt., Ludha Sewjee; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Poonsy Veljee.

Belle Isle.—175 bales Cotton, [illegible] cwt., Rewagur Coovergur; 35 bales Wool, [illegible] Jumnadass Khoosaldass.

Zobeah.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Queen of the East.—[illegible] bales Wool, 150 cwt., Gunsy Tricum.

Mary Stenhouse.—340 bales Cotton, 1,140 cwt., Currimchund [illegible]chund; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ramjee [illegible]; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Seermootee [illegible]poore.

[illegible]—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dinshaw [illegible]; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Rustomjee [illegible] Jeejeebhoy and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 [illegible] Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

[illegible] *Light.*—36 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Prajee [illegible]

[illegible] *Light.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Rustom[illegible] and Co.; 16 bales Cotton, 56 cwt, Johnson [illegible] Co.

[illegible]—37 bales Cotton, 129½ cwt., Hajee Mahom[illegible]

For New York.

[illegible]—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Cur[illegible]

For Southampton.

[illegible]—2 cases Shawls, 51 pieces, Forbes [illegible]

BENGAL.

The telegraph of June 24, announced the arrivals of the *Nussur Mujeed*, Matheny, from Mauritius 26th May; *Abbey Craig*, Tulloch, from Liverpool 13th March; *Stephen Glover*, Kemmonds, (port not mentioned) 28th Feb.; *Japan*, Loosemod, 27th May; *Sir George Seymour*, R., from London 21st Feb.; *Nicholas Curvie*, Chan, from Galle 16th June; and *Alice*, Rowe, from Moulmein 5th June.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Thackeray, Lieut. C., H. M.'s 28th Regt., on leave, to Poona.
Murray, Lieut. Col. A. M., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 4TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 21st Regt. N. I., (Marine Battalion) the Adjutant for the day tomorrow.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next the 6th instant at 11 A.M., at the Mess-room 103rd Regiment, Colaba, for the trial of Private John Havney, 103rd Regt.:—

President.—Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—Captain DeVetre, 103rd Regt.
Two Subalterns 18th Regt. N. I., and 3 Subalterns 103rd Regiment.

The names and dates of commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

3. The Committee of Adjustment, of which Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is adjourned until further orders.

Bombay, Sunday, 5th July 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard.
The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day tomorrow.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 3rd July 1863.

Lieut. Joseph Fagan, General List (Cavalry), paid doing duty Officer Scinde Horse, is appointed Adjutant 2nd Regt. L. C., and directed to join.

Ensign D. J. G. Stewart, 56th Foot, having reported his arrival at the Presidency from England, is attached to the 33rd Foot until the season opens or opportunity allows of his joining his corps.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette.*)

Simla, the 17th June 1863.

No. 79A.—The following transcript of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 170 of the 9th May 1863, is published for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE; *London*, 9*th May* 1863.
MILITARY.—No. 170.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Military Letter No. 40, dated 22nd January 1863, I have to inform you that when the authorized number of Colonels' allowances fixed for the Staff Corps, *viz.*, one to thirty Officers of all ranks, has been completed by the succession of Officers, who have served twelve years in the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that vacancies shall be filled up as they occur, according to seniority, without requiring a qualifying term of service.

2. You are correct in assuming that it was not intended by my Despatch of the 31st of July 1862 to set aside the provisions of my previous Despatch of the 31st December 1861.

No. 270.
No. 467.

3. The meaning of the passage quoted in your letter from my Despatch of 31st July 1862 would have been more fully expressed by the introduction of the words "at present"—"as at present in the Staff Corps." I have, &c., (Sd.) C. WOOD.

No. 80*A.* In publishing for general information the following copy of a Despatch, No. 175 of the 16th ulitmo, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to call attention to the necessity for all applications from Colonels of Artillery and Engineers, who may be desirous of retiring with the Annuity now sanctioned, being sent in to the Office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies on or before the 31st August next:—

INDIA OFFICE; *London*, 16*th May* 1863.
MILITARY.—No. 175.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—*Para.* 1. Representations have been at various times submitted to Her Majesty's Government by the Senior Officers of the late Indian Artillery relating to the reduction in the number of Colonels' allowances allotted to those Corps, and the alleged injury inflicted upon them by the consequent retardation of the period at which they may attain that allowance.

2. As regards the Officers of the Corps of Artillery and Engineers generally, Her Majesty's Government are satisfied that the changes that have been made in the organization of these Corps have been attended with advantage to the Officers at large, commensurate with the heavy expenditure which has been incurred for this purpose by the Government.

3. The changes made as regards the ranks of Colonel Commandant and Colonel, the abolition of the grades of Major and Second Lieutenant, and the introduction of that of Second Captain in 1858, were measures which gave great promotion to the Officers of Artillery and Engineers, but were attended with great expense.

4. The reduction in the number of Colonels with Colonels' allowances was the only feature in the reorganization which was calculated to affect injuriously the prospects of a certain limited class of Officers of long standing and high rank, who are so circumstanced that the mere promotion or immediate chance of promotion from Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel does not fully compensate for the retardation of their prospects of attaining the Colonel's allowance.

5. It is unreasonable to expect that extensive changes, such as have been lately effected in the Indian Army, should be carried out without affecting to some extent individual prospects, but Her Majesty's Government have been desirous of removing, as far as possible, all just grounds of complaint, and therefore, with a view to meet the present case, it has been determined, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to offer at once a limited number of increased retiring pensions to each Brigade of Royal (late Indian) Artillery, and Battalion of Royal (late Indian) Engineers, with a view to giving the means of immediate retirement to those of the older Officers who may wish to retire from the Service.

6. It appears to me that this measure will fairly meet the case of these Officers, and by still further accelerating the promotion in the Corps at large will remove all just grounds of complaint from the remaining Officers.

7. You are therefore authorized to offer an Annuity of £200 to one Regimental Colonel in each Brigade of Royal Artillery and Battalion of Royal Engineers above mentioned, in addition to the pension to which, by the Regulations of the Indian Service, he may be entitled.

8. These Annuities* will be allotted to applicants according to seniority in their respective Cadres, and in order to give to the whole of the Officers concerned the opportunity of expressing their intention of accepting the Annuity (if available for them) or otherwise, it will be necessary to name a prospective date up to which applications will be received; and with a view of giving sufficient time to all Officers concerned both in India and in England, I have resolved, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to inform the Colonels of Artillery and Egineers now in England that their applications to retire under this arrangement must be received at the Office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies on or before the 31st of August next, that their claims to be considered to come within the operation of the order as Regimental Colonels will be determined by the rank they actually hold on the records of the Adjutant-General's Office on that day, and that the retirements under this order will date from the 1st September next.

9. You will, therefore, in notifying this order to the Officers of the several Corps in India, adopt the same date and rules for their guidance.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut.-Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Governor General.

* Bengal Artillery	[illegible]
Madras "	[illegible]
Bombay "	[illegible]
Bengal Engineers	[illegible]
Madras "	[illegible]
Bombay "	2

Letter to the Editor.

DRESS REGULATIONS.

SIR,—This is becoming a serious consideration. Is it to be expected that officers are to appear invariably in uniform—is it fair to keep a horse in *perpetual harness*? It is an obvious necessity that gentlemen should be permitted to wear private clothing, besides it damages the trade of yours obediently,

A DESTITUTE DURZEE.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Chupra, Sarun, on the 22nd June, the wife of Lieut. R. M. Skinner, of a son.

At Royapooram, Madras, on the 29th June, the wife of Captain J. F. Brown, Ship *Regina*, of Bombay, of a son.

At Madras, on the 27th June, the wife of Staff Serjeant D. Gould, of a son.

At Madras, on the 26th June, the wife of Laboratory Corporal William Harman, of a daughter.

At Egmore, on the 29th June, the wife of Mr. R. B. Mitcheil, of twins, a son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Church, on the 10th June, by the Revd. J. Richards, Mr. Edward William Earle, to Miss Sarah Ann Paulson.

On June 2, at Notting-hill, H. G. Forbes, I. N., son of the late Captain R. C. Cotgrave, Bombay N. I., to Ellen Caroline, daughter of Lieut. Col. Morland.

DEATHS.

On board the *Carnatic*, on her passage to England, Louisa, wife of Major Daniel Boyd, of H. M.'s Bombay Army.

On June 1, at Hinton Abbey, Eliza Mary Ann, wife of Lieut. Col. T. R. Cotgrave, late of the Bombay Artillery.

On June 4, at Wandsworth, J. C. Hartley, Esq., late of Winchmore hill, formerly Captain Second Bombay Grenadiers, aged 54.

On June 4, at Blenkinsopp, Col. John Blenkinsopp Coulson, aged 84.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th July 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mails for Zanzibar, per Barque *Bon Accord*, will be closed on or about the 12th instant.

SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

SEDASHEWGURH MAIL.

The Mails for Sedashewgurh per Steamer *Coromandel*, will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

CALENDAR——JULY, 1863.

Last Quarter	Wednesday	8d.	3h.	19.5m. A.M.
New Moon	Thursday	16d.	3h.	44.6m. A.M.
First Quarter	Friday	24d.	2h.	23.4m. A.M.
Full Moon	Thursday	30d.	6h.	24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	6	Mercury rises at 4 6.	5 29	6 40	2 47	3 11	Date 3rd July Time—9h. 2m. 27.2s.
Tues.	7	Thomas-a-Becket, M.	5 29	6 40	3 35	3 59	
Wed.	8	Mercury sets at 5-8r.	5 29	6 40	4 23	4 49	
Thur.	9	Venus rises at 8h. 55m. A.M.	5 30	6 40	5 16	5 46	
Fri.	10	Venus sets at 9.33.	5 30	6 40	6 21	6 56	
Sat.	11	Daybreak at 5h. 8m.	5 30	6 40	7 31	8 5	
Sun.	12	6th Sun. after Trinity.	5 31	6 40	8 40	9 10	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 6*th.*—Algiers taken by the French and made a Colony, 1830.—Calcutta lighted with Gas, 1857.

Tuesday 7*th.*—Seventh evacuation of Monte Video, 1807.—Sheridan died, 1816.

Wednesday 8*th.*—Edmund Burke died, 1796.—Duke of Cambridge died, 1850.

Thursday 9*th.*—Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco de Gama, 1497.—The Bourbons restored, 1815.—The ex-King of Oude liberated, 1859.

Friday 10*th.*—Prince of Orange assassinated 1584.—Capture of Bourbon, 1810.—Peace concluded between France and Austria, 1859.

Saturday 11*th.*—Acre taken, 1191.—Guadaloupe taken, 1815.

Sunday 12*th.*—Battle of the Boyne, 1690.—Printing licensed, 1799.—First steam-vessel launched in Calcutta 1823.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 5th July.

From Calcutta to Treethowundass Bugabundvss, Kurrachee to J. S. Roque.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 19	KURRACHEE	June 27
AGRA	June 25	LAHORE	June 24
ALLAHABAD	June 15	LONDON	June 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	May 20
ALEXANDRIA	June 6	MADRAS	June 32
BANGALORE	June 26	MALTA	June 8
COCHIN	June 20	MEERUT	June 26
CALCUTTA	June 26	OUDH	June 27
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	June 13
CEYLON	June 17	PENANG	June 9
DELHI	June 27	RANGOON	May 24
FRANCE	June 5	SUEZ	June 14
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 7

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

WE find in the *Friend of India* of June 25th the following paragraph:—

> "If the promises of Colonel J. P. Kennedy, the Consulting Engineer, are to be trusted, the Bombay and Baroda Railway ought to be open throughout this month. The line from Bulsar to Ahmedabad, its northern terminus, 185½ miles, has been open since January; that from Bulsar to Bombay is 124¾ miles in length. This line has the far from creditable character of being the worst constructed in India."

We have reason to believe that Colonel Kennedy made no promise of the sort, but doubtless the *Friend of India* will be glad to know, that the Railway in question is nevertheless, now all but completed; and though Railway work that is fresh from the last touch of the workman in the midst of such a monsoon as we have in Western India, cannot at once be made available to the public, we have the best grounds for believing that this railway will throughout its entire length from Bombay to Ahmedabad, be opened for goods and passenger traffic in perfect condition by the first of January next and probably sooner. We congratulate the community of Bombay on the near prospect of an event which cannot fail to be productive of the highest advantages to every interest connected with the place.

The Bombay and Baroda Railway will open up to us the agricultural wealth of what is probably the richest province of India, a province of which, strange to say, though parts of it have been incorporated with the Bombay Presidency for more than sixty years, beyond the fact of our getting Broach Cotton from it, hardly anything is generally known. Some eighty years ago when that genial hearted, Bombay Civilian of the Antediluvian era, James Forbes, was taking notes of Guzerat for his charming volumes of "Oriental Memoirs," struck with the singular richness and fertility of the Province, he lamented to himself, that owing to the importance of the West India interest, and the stake we had in our West India possessions, it would be impolitic that any steps should be taken in India that would injuriously affect them, otherwise he said there was not a tropical production—whether sugar, cotton, silk, coffee, pepper, spices, seeds, or anything else but could be produced of better quality and with more profit in Guzerat! Since then the West India interest has passed away, and even the East India interest has died out—but Guzerat remains now, with all its wondrous capabilities as little developed as they were in the days of the worthy, and simple minded, Forbes.

This state of things will now be rapidly altered, and with the opening of this new line of railway from Bombay into the heart of Guzerat, an era of commercial progress will dawn on Bombay such as it has not hitherto experienced. The *Friend of India* says,—"This line has the far from creditable character of being the worst constructed in India." The *Friend* here is simply retailing at second hand the stories it may have taken up from other papers, we regret to say we have abused the line in "good set terms" ourselves, when misled by one-sided official reports, and misrepresentations made by parties who fancied they were doing good service in abusing it. There may have been faults of management, as unquestionably there have been delays of construction, that it would now be unprofitable to entertain a discussion about; but on more accurate information, we have well assured ourselves, that not only will the Bombay and Baroda Railway, be one of the best paying lines in India, but that it will also be one of the best constructed.

The official obstructions that have been put in the way of this line almost exceed belief. In the first place when it was projected, nothing short of the commanding approval of Dalhousie secured its sanction. When it was sanctioned, it was only to permit its construction from Ahmedabad to Surat; it was on no account to come to Bombay. This Colonel Kennedy, the creator of it, saw must be suicidal to the undertaking, cutting it off as it would have done, from what must be the main source of its real value and usefulness, and he remonstrated accordingly. He had a hard battle to fight. He was opposed in the highest places. Lord Elphinstone's Government with a most pigheaded obstinacy opposed its being brought to Bombay. The great G. I. P. R. Company, with a shortsighted view of its own interests, just as if they were competing lines, swelled the general opposition, and even the Government Official at the Board in England, frowned on this part of the plan. Nevertheless Colonel Kennedy triumphed, though his difficulties did not end with his triumph. Next he was assailed with all sorts of evil prophecies about his plans. The difficulties of making a line in the district of country between Surat and Bombay through which it would have to pass were very well known. These, it was said, could not be overcome; the line could never be made; his scheme of bridges over the rapid tidal rivers would never answer! We have now, however, seen an end of all this. Opposition of this sort has been for some time silenced, though there is still no want, in official quarters, of petty fault finding of the order so well described, as being

> Willing to wound and yet afraid to strike,
> Just hints a fault and hesitates dislike.

This too, however, we make no doubt will soon be dealt with, and as conclusively disposed of, by the same hand, which has so effectually demolished all previous cavils and opposition. Meantime we trust Colonel Kennedy whose presence here has had such magic effect in pushing on the works, will soon be able to complete them, and give Bombay the use, as rapidly as possible, of the magnificent line of railway, which his genius has planned and with the effective aid of his staff, directed and constructed.

IN another part of our paper will be found a full report of the case of the *Queen* vs. *Duff* in the High Court at Calcutta on a writ of *habeas corpus*, which will be generally read with deep interest. The facts of the case are in a short compass. A writ was applied for, requiring Dr. Duff and another, to bring up the body "of one Himnauth Bose," an infant under sixteen years of age, whom, it was alleged, Dr. Duff and the other reverend gentleman, were detaining in the Native Mission and Training Academy, with the object of inducing him to abjure the Hindoo religion.

The writ was issued on the affidavit of the youth's father upon the ground of his son being a minor and incapable of forming a correct judgment, and that he ought to have the custody of his son. At the close of the arguments of Counsel on both sides, Sir Mordaunt Wells gave an elaborate judgment in the case, and decided that the child should forthwith be delivered up to his father. The judgment of Sir Mordaunt Wells was full, lucid and forcible, and seems to have commended itself to the people of Calcutta, as it will to the people of India generally, for its equity and nice sense of justice.

Sir Mordaunt Wells laid down no new principle in his judgment, and in fact was mainly guided in his decision by a judgment delivered in the Supreme Court of Bombay years before, by Sir Erskine Perry,—a man who, we may say, has had no equal as a Judge amongst us for years, though we have not the same opinion of him in other paths of public life in which he has been ambitious to shine. Sir Erskine Perry's judgment in the case of the *Queen* v. *Nesbit* was afterwards fully endorsed by Lord Campbell, when Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, with the full concurrence of the other Judges. A principle of an opposite character was laid down in a decision of a former judge of great eminence in Calcutta, Sir Lawrence Peel; but this judgment was always considered to have been given on narrow grounds, and Sir Mordaunt Wells says, the doctrine he laid down in that decision, "could not be upheld."

While there will be a general acquiescence in the justice of Sir Mordaunt Wells' decision, we believe there will be just as general a feeling of Christian sympathy for Dr. Duff, whose untiring zeal, and thorough devotion to his missionary labours, have for years made his name loved and respected, in every corner of India.

A SHORT time ago the *Friend of India*, as if just awakened from some frightful nightmare, cried out that all "India was asleep," and published under this title, one of those wild, "deadly lively" sort of articles, which the *Friend* has now a name for, such as make people consider rather whether the writer is sane, than whether he is wise. If the writer of the article we have referred to meant anything, he must have believed that it would be better to have another mutiny, than the quiet working now prevailing under every Government in India. The belief of great thinkers based on deep knowledge, has always been, that the loud speaking periods of history have never been very wise in doing; but the reverse of this is the notion of the *Friend of India*. Our contemporary in the following passage taken from his issue of the 25th ultimo descends from vague generalities to particulars, and takes the Governor of Bombay to task for not making a little more noise amongst us, doing things to be seen of men, and above all, to be talked about:—

> "It is singular that India hears so little of the Governor of Bombay. When Sir Bartle Frere was in the Viceroy's Council none were so active as he, none so fond of publicity and of drawing the attention of all to the acts of Government. So far as the Bombay journals inform us, we would suppose that the Presidency had no Governor. It is left only to local correspondents to chronicle his arrival at this hill station and departure from that. Yet we believe Sir Bartle Frere is working as hard in Bombay as we know he did in Calcutta. He is in his own Presidency, and though a prophet is said to have no honour in his own country, this does not apply in his case to the non-official public. Will his Excellency not publish a minute or two—about the political state and prospects of Kattywar, for instance? How is it that Bombay is the only province of India which has not issued rules for the Sale of Waste Lands? Sir Bartle Frere laments Sir Charles Wood's obstructiveness, and cannot be less liberal than Bengal."

The writer of this ludicrous paragraph believes "Sir Bartle Frere is working as hard in Bombay as we know he did in Calcutta." Talk about work, rather than the doing of it, stump oratory, and the inflation of any amount of wind-bags, are with the *Friend of India* "your only wear."

WE are glad to observe that the Government of India has shown its appreciation of Dr. Leith's very valuable Topographical and Sanitary Report on North Canara, by causing it to be reprinted and generally circulated in a Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JUNE 10.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, 10*th June* 1863.

A strong feeling of indignation has been excited by the discussion raised in the House of Commons in the case of Serjeant Major Lilley. The Horse Guards' memorandum is not considered satisfactory.

Mr. Bagwall's motion to extend the Volunteer system to Ireland has been rejected by one hundred and fifty to forty-five.

The Volunteers' Bill has passed through Committee with only an alteration;—the omission of the clause authorising the employment of Volunteers in aid of the Civil power.

Mr. Somes' Bill for closing public houses on Sunday has been thrown out by two hundred and seventy-eight against one hundred and three.

The Lisburn Election has been declared void, and Mr. Barbour guilty of corruption.

Mr. Tottenham has been returned for New Ross; and Sir George Colthurst for Kinsale.

Thirty Opposition Members have been returned at the French Elections, including Thiers, Berryer, Maire, Jules, Favre, &c. The Government failed entirely in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, &c.

Earl Russell [illegible] Parliament that England and France agreed to make proposals in regard to Poland which are now under consideration at Vienna.

The Poles have been successful in several engagements.

The Prussian Government issued a decree authorizing the suppression of newspapers after third warning; six Berlin journals which declared the decree contrary to constitution received first warning.

The Crown Prince, in a speech at Dantazem, disavowed the reactionary measures of Government at Konisberg.

The Merchants' Guild declined to give an entertainment to the Prince.

Puebla is not yet taken, and the French are said to have fallen back on Chulula with Comonfort threatening their rear.

Vicksburg was hourly expected to surrender when the last mail left New York.

General Lee was moving across the Rappahannock, but whether to invade Maryland, or to attack Washington, seems uncertain.

Money market firm.

Indian five per cent. one hundred and eight.

Liverpool cotton market, quiet.

Broach, eighteen and three quarter pence.

Dhollera, seventeen and three quarter pence.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JUNE 10.

(*By Electric Telegraph viâ Galle.*)

GALLE, 3*rd July* 1863.

Consols, 91⅞.
Fives, 106⅞.
Specie, 208,000.
Bank Discount, not quoted.
Indigo, inactive.
Sugar, advanced three pence.
Rice, barely maintained.
Saltpetre, declined three pence.
Linseed, advanced six pence.
Rape, a shilling lower.
Silk, dull.
Corahs, quiet.
Jute, advanced ten shillings.
Hides, not quoted.
Lacdye, improved demand, a shilling down, others drooping.
Shellac, five shillings lower.
Safflower, rather lower.
Cutch, firm.
Coffee, steadier.
Pepper, steady.
Cocoanut Oil, declined six pence.
Coir Yarn, good demand.
Wool, firm.
Ivory. } not quoted.
Cinnamon. } not quoted.
Plumbago. } not quoted.
Tallow. } not quoted.
Wheat, inanimate.
Cotton, limited transactions, a farthing lower.
Yarn, a penny lower.
Shirtings, slightly lower, stagnant market.

GALLE, 3*rd June*, 11-30 A.M.
Steamer *Nemesis* from Suez anchored.

GALLE, 3*rd June*, 6 P.M.
Steamer *Columbian* from Bombay anchored.

MADRAS, 3*rd July*, 3-20 P.M.
Steamer *Hydaspes* from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS, 3*rd July*, 7-15 P.M.
Steamer *Indiana* sailed for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

3*rd July*, 6 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., eight to twelve annas discount.

Five per Cent., eight rupees and quarter to eight and half premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., eighteen to eighteen rupees and quarter.

Exchange on London, first-class Credits, two shillings and half penny.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty to fifty shillings.

Jute, seventy-five shillings.

Seeds, eighty-five to eighty-seven shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch, eight rupees twelve annas to fourteen annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees five annas to six per piece.

Mule Twist, number four, good seconds, ten annas and nine pie per morah.

Market for piece goods firm, less doing.

Market for Twist, steady.

DETAILS OF ENGLISH NEWS TO JUNE 10.

WE are indebted to Mr. R. T. Crossley, Agent of Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. London, for a copy of the *Overland Mail* of the 10th June, brought by the ship *Tivoli*, Captain McPherson, from Aden, which port she left on the 25th June, and arrived here on Saturday night. We make the following extracts from it.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG is closely invested by the Federals both by land and water. Severe fighting has taken place before the town, and the Federals have several times been repulsed with heavy loss. It is supposed that General Johnstone is striving to bring up reinforcements and attack General Grant in the rear.

Previous to the investment of Vicksburg, the Confederates were defeated in two or three engagements by General Grant.

General Lee is moving up the Rappahannock, and threatening Maryland. The Federals are throwing up entrenchments round Washington.

The news from Poland is still favourable to the insurgents. England and France have agreed on a new and more urgent note to Russia, which will be despatched as soon as Austria gives her adhesion to it.

About twenty-four Opposition candidates have been elected in France, and one or two more are yet expected to be returned. The result of the Paris elections has caused a profound sensation, and the retirement of M. Persigny is considered almost certain.

Six Berlin journals, which protested against the late decree respecting the press as illegal, have received a warning, and all political discussion in municipal assemblies has been prohibited. The Crown Prince has publicly disavowed any participation in the late policy of the Government.

The throne of Greece has been formally accepted by Prince William of Denmark.

The Mexicans are defending Puebla with great resolution. The French army makes no progress, and further reinforcements are about to be despatched from France.

A long discussion has taken place in the House of Commons on the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley.

The ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Guildhall was a brilliant success. The public celebra[illegible]

Mr. Tottenham (Conservative) has been elected M.P. for New Ross, and Sir George Colthurst (Liberal) for Kinsale.

Mr. Barbour, M.P. for Lisburn, has been unseated by an election committee, and declared personally guilty of bribery and treating.

The Cardigan-Calthorpe case is being argued in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Capt. J. C. Hartley, Bombay Retired List, and the Rev. Dr. Russell, Canon of Canterbury.

The demand for money continues active.

The price of Consols to-day is 91⅝ to 91¾ (ex div.) for money, and 92 for account (July 9).

Rates of Exchange: Bank's drawing-rates on Calcutta, 1*s.* 11⅝*d.*; on Bombay, 1*s.* 11⅞*d.* per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: Fair New Orleans, 25*d.*; fair Surat, 18¼*d.*; fair Egyptain, 21*d.* Total sales, 24,990 bales—21,360 for speculation and export. Import 98,549 bales. Market dull.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: Yarn market much depressed, and prices lower. Cloth market dull, with scarcely any demand.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE intelligence of the past week, though by no means wanting in interest, is not distinguished by the occurrence of any remarkable events. There has been fair average progress and no more. A few days ago there was a report in the City of another crushing blow having been dealt to the Federal cause, and it was so far believed for a time that the Confederate loan rose at once in the market; but, at the date of our last advices, extending to the 30th of May, neither had Vicksburg been taken nor had the Federals been repulsed. All eyes are now turned in that direction; and there appears to be, by common consent, something like a lull in the activity of the contending armies in other parts, pending the great struggle before Vicksburg, on the issue of which so much will depend. The result is still extremely doubtful. All appears to depend upon the power of the Confederates to hold their own until the arrival of General Johnstone, who is coming up with reinforcements to the extent, it has been said, of one hundred thousand men; but this is probably an exaggeration. Anyhow, we may expect to have long to [illegible] what has been the [illegible] of this last Vicksburg episode; but we have altogether ceased to use the word "decisive" with reference to such events. Indeed, the most deplorable part of the whole affair is, that great battles are fought, thousands of lives are lost, cities are destroyed, provinces are laid waste, without producing any sensible impression on the final fortunes of the war. The fire is stifled for a time in one part of the country, only to break out with greater fury in another. On whichsoever side victory may be, it is only the progenitor of new battles to be fought with redoubled energy. Indeed, the war appears to be no nearer to a close than when it commenced, and except by some unexpected interposition of Providence we can see nothing like a way out of it.

But it is possible that some variations may be introduced ere long to break the uniformity of Federal attack and Confederate defence which has hitherto been the distinguishing characteristic of the war. It is said that the Confederates are thinking of carrying the war into the enemy's country. Hitherto they have confined themselves to a few successful raids; but now report says that they are about to undertake offensive operations on a larger scale. This would give an entirely new complexion to the war, and would, perhaps, greatly affect the future issue of the war. There is reason, however, to doubt the report. The waiting game which the Confederates have hitherto played has given them an immense advantage over the enemy. When they go in for positive instead of negative successes—that is, to beat the enemy instead of not to be beaten (which in their present situation is victory)—they may find that they cannot achieve as much far away from their homes, with the necessity of carrying their resources with them, as they have hitherto done for the most part at their own doors. The theory of their position is resistance, and their practice should be the same.

The Vallandigham sensation appears to have pretty well worn out. The hero of the hour has been transported to the Southern States, where it remains to be seen whether Jefferson Davis will have anything to do with him. If he return to the North, the sentence against him will be carried out; and in the South, unless he takes the oath of allegiance, he will be treated as a prisoner of war.

The European intelligence, though interesting, is not remarkable. In France, there is still some excitement owing to the success of the Parisian elections, but Government are outwardly reconciling themselves to their losses in this direction by thinking over the uniform success of their electioneering efforts in the provinces. But such a sturdy opposition—an opposition of able and energetic men, though positively few in numbers, comparatively large—will be a thorn in the imperial flesh, and will probably incite the Government to more liberal measures than are at present in their minds.

There is little variation in the news from Poland. The insurrection steadily progresses, and with nearly the same results. The insurgent arms are, for the most part, successful; insurgent energies unfailing and indomitable. Lord Ellenborough made an eloquent speech on the subject a few nights ago, and was responded to, in a like strain, by Lord Russell, but as yet we do not know what is to be done to bring this miserable struggle to a close.

Whilst the last mail was being made up, the House of Commons was in full assembly—a Wednesday morning's sitting—and in hot discussion of what has been called the "Beer Bill." There was some excitement, too, in the House, and the whips were busy, and there was every appearance of an approaching division. Even Cabinet Ministers were called from their several departments to vote, as though there were really some uncertainty with respect to the final issue of the contest. But the speakers on the side of Mr. Somes's bill were out of all proportion to the voters; and the second reading was thrown out by a majority of nearly two hundred. And we are strongly of opinion that this vote very fairly represents the sentiments of the people of the country. There are, doubtless, people opposed to the opening of our public-houses on Sunday; in some cases their principles jar against it, in others their interests. Some are content to ground their opposition on the alleged desecration of the Sabbath; others, who have the misfortune to live in the neighbourhood of a public-house (and there are places in which it is impossible to live far away from one), naturally grieve over their loss of that great desideratum, "a quiet Sunday;" but the majority of people feel that the restrictions which Mr. Somes desired to introduce would in no respect have diminished Sunday drinking, that either the law would have been in some manner or other evaded, or that Sunday beer-clubs would have been formed, the tendency of which would have been to increase the quantity consumed, and, in all probability, to make the consumption less domestic than it is at present. It is not easy to persuade a man who consumes his quart of beer in his own house every Sunday, that there is no reason why he should not buy his beer on Saturday, and stow it away in a tin can or an earthenware vessel. He knows very well that there is a reason, and he would feel it, too, very sensibly if he were to put the experiment to the test. If Mr. Somes's bill had been carried, the poor man would have been under the necessity either of drinking beer flat, stale, and unprofitable, or of following the example of the rich and clubbing for a cask. Practically, the latter, we may be pretty sure, would have been the almost general result, and the club principle would have been carried out in more points than in that of joint proprietorship. There would, under such a system, be more boon companionship, more staying away from home; and in the summer weather not improbably a good deal of *al fresco* potation in convenient rural or suburban spots, not at all to the advantage of people minded to take a quiet Sunday afternoon walk. So, in the interests of social order and decorum, we believe that it is a good thing that the bill was thrown out.

On the following evening there was a long discussion on the Volunteer Bill. The principal question raised was with respect to the right of Ireland to participate in its advantages. It was contended that the exclusion of the sister island was invidious; that it indicated suspicion of the loyalty of the Irish; that it had a bad political effect, and that we could not expect to gain the affections of the people if we thus declared our mistrust of them. To this it was replied on the part of Government that the exclusion was in no wise the result of any want of confidence in the loyalty of the Irish, but had been forced upon them on account of the religious animosities which are unhappily so rife in the country—that the pugnacity of the national character being somewhat exuberant, there might be some volunteer faction fights with more dangerous weapons than the shillelaghs which they now brandish; and this view of the case seemed on the whole to be satisfactory to the House, for the proposed amendment, "that it is impolitic to exclude Ireland from the operation of the Volunteer system, and unjust should such exclusion continue, to tax Ireland for the support of English Volunteers," was thrown out by a large majority.

On Friday, the 5th, there was an exciting debate on the unfortunate affair of Sergeant-Major Lilley and the Enniskillen Dragoons, to which we have adverted elsewhere; and a good deal of discussion on the Civil Service Estimates, especially on the question of harbours of refuge. On Monday the 8th, under the sinister influence of the great City Ball, the House was counted out at an early hour; and last night there was an animated debate on the great question of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. Mr. Charles Buxton, in a very temperate and a very able address, moved a resolution to the effect that "in the opinion of the House the subscription required from the clergy to the Thirty-nine Articles and to the Prayer Book ought to be relaxed." This was seconded by Mr. Grant Duff in a telling speech, which contained a passage hitting hard at the Premier's distribution of Church patronage, and saying, in effect, that Cupid had developed into a man of God; and then Mr. Monckton Milnes proposed an amendment limiting the proposed relaxation to the Prayer-book. On the part of Government Sir George Grey and Mr. Gladstone both spoke. They said that it was not their intention to affirm either the resolution or the amendment, but at the same time they could not deny that there was much of an unsatisfactory character in the present state of things and that it might be altered and amended with due regard to the interests of the Church. It was, indeed, a case of "letting I dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat in the adage;" and so far Mr. Buxton had good cause to be satisfied with the result. The principle for which he contended had been affirmed, and so he did [illegible]

Among, or rather at the head of, the foremost topic of the week must be placed the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the City. A grand ball was given at Guildhall on the evening of Monday the 8th, in honour of their Royal Highnesses, and from Pall-mall to the Poultry, London was in a state of excitement, and thousands of people lined the streets to see the royal visitors pass. Public curiosities with respect to these young people seems in no measure to have diminished, though three months have passed since the marriage which brought them prominently before us. And there are occasions on which public [illegible]

[illegible] in the matter of the police, being [illegible] over, by a well-timed concession on the part of the latter, who on Monday night invited the aid of the Metropolitan police. There is a significant paragraph on the subject in this morning's *Times*, the meaning of which most probably is that the Government, being very doubtful of their power to carry the new Police Bill, are glad of an excuse for dropping it, and that they will very probably allege this confession on the part of the City as a proof that amalgamation, being thus practically effected in an emergency, need not be enforced by law.

INDIA, in the course of the past week, has evolved a debate, or, at all events, an animated discussion, in the House of Commons. Honourable members departed for the nonce from the rule of desertion, and laid aside their habitual languor under the infliction of an Indian topic, whilst they listened to the story of the wrongs of Sergeant-Major Lilley and the tyranny of Colonel Crawley, of the Enniskillen Dragoons. There was a spice of personality to season the discourse, and that was enough to make it interesting. The event happened in India; but there was nothing particularly Indian about it except that the climate aggravated the horrors of the sergeant-major's imprisonment and accelerated his death. The real thing was that a colonel of Dragoons had behaved exceedingly bad, that a Commander-in-Chief in India had screened the offending Colonel, and that his Royal Highness of the Horse Guards had let him down as gently as it was possible to do, with rather more praise for past good service than blame for future misconduct. This Horse Guards Memorandum will be found *in extenso* in another column. It is generally conceived to be a very mild expression of the displeasure of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and by no means suited to the magnitude of the occasion. That it will be read with very general regret (we ought to use a much stronger word) in India is not to be doubted. Meanwhile, it is something to know that there have really been some honest outpourings of indignation upon the subject. The speech of Mr. Fortescue, who brought the subject before the House, will meet, we are sure, with almost universal approbation. It was uphill work for Lord Hartington, the new Under-Secretary of War, to defend or to explain away what had been done. Being a young man and not yet case-hardened in his officialism, he may be supposed to have some generous sympathies, some hatred of oppression; and we will do him the justice to believe that he did not at all like the task that had been assigned to him. Mr. Coningham had said very truly that the Horse Guards had condoned the offence of Colonel Crawley, and had made itself responsible for his conduct. Upon this point Lord Hartington, whatever he might have thought, could say nothing. He tried to make out that three blacks make a white, but he could not allude to the fourth; he contended that as Colonel Crawley, General Farrell, and Sir William Mansfield were all to blame, they somehow or other whitewashed each other's offences and came out tolerably clean from the ordeal. If still there was a black spot left anywhere, Government intended to wipe it out by giving the value of a sergeant's pension to poor Lilley's family. At this absurd anticlimax the House laughed; and we have no doubt that the young and promising heir of the house of Devonshire felt very much ashamed of the work that he had been put up to do. Indeed, when Mr. Coningham cried out, "What about the Horse Guards Memorandum?" the young lord, stung by the taunt, said that it would have been more satisfactory to him and to the House if he could produce a victim to atone for the wrong that had been done; and we do not doubt that he had in his mind, as the fittest victim, the responsible author of the memorandum, who has condoned the offences of all lesser authorities, and thus taken upon himself to be responsible for a tragedy which, in the words of Lord Hartington, had inspired horror, and for mismanagement which had excited disgust.

THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.

Le Nord publishes the following:—"King Francis II. leaves Rome. His departure seems now certain It is in consequence of representations made to the Pope by various members of the diplomatic body, who consider the sojourn in Rome of the ex-King of the Two Sicilies a permanent cause of trouble. The King, it is said, has decided on fixing his residence in Bavaria, already the refuge of the ex-King of Greece. Francis II. has sent General Bosco to Munich to find him a suitable residence in the vicinity of that capital."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 10.—Five ex-chamberlains have been exiled to Barbary on account of frauds discovered to have been committed by them upon the civil list. The investigation into the charges against the late Ministers Riza, Hassib, and Saffeti Pasha has been commenced.

AMERICA.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Advices have been received from New York to the 30th ult. The *Times'* correspondent sends the following telegram:—

"The public is still in ignorance of the real state of affairs at Vicksburg. Despatches to the 23rd to the *Chicago Times*, dated in the field at 9 o'clock P. M. on that day corroborate the Confederate accounts of the failure up to that hour of the Federal attacks. They state that the repulse on the 22nd was complete at all points of the line, and that the Federals had betaken themselves to entrenching and digging rifle-pits. The Federals admit a loss on Friday of 1,000 men, but it is asserted by the Confederates to have been nearer 5,000. General Johnstone had not been heard of since the battle of Jackson, and it is believed that he is massing a large force in the vicinity of Canton, lying north of Jackson and to which he retired after the battle of the 14th, for the purpose of making a sudden and overwhelming descent upon General Grant's rear, and compelling him to abandon the siege and take refuge in his gunboats. Telegrams from Washington of the 29th state that the War Department had just received despatches from General Grant to Monday, the 25th inst., reporting that the siege was making satisfactory progress, and that General Grant felt himself abundantly able to maintain the investment of the city and to repel any assault that might be made upon his rear. A furious battle raged throughout the 25th, according to accounts purporting to come from the vicinity of Vickburg. On Tuesday, the 26th, there was no fighting.

"The Washington correspondent of the Tribune reports that on the 25th May the Confederate camps on the heights behind Fredericksburg had disappeared, and that other changes on the south side of the Rappahannock were visible; also that the Confederates were massing troops at the United States and Kelly's Fords, and that the prospects of a battle at an early day were being discussed by General Hooker's army. The Baltimore correspondent of the Herald states that he learnt from good authority that the Confederate plan of campaign for the present year is the defeat of the armies of Generals Hooker, Rosencranz, and Grant at points as far south as those generals can be enticed, and an invasion of the North through Ohio and Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin and General Schenck had an interview with Mr. Stanton on the 29th for the purpose of discussing the probability of an invasion of Pennsylvania, and to make preparations to defend that State.

"Three Confederate soldiers who were captured on the Rappahannock in February last were discovered to have been citizens of Maryland, and have recently been tried by a military commission, under the presidency of General Sickles, and sentenced to be hanged. General Hooker strongly approved the sentence, but Mr. Lincoln disaproved, and decided that the men were entitled to be treated as prisoners of war.

"The Confederate forces in Kentucky are estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000 men; they are commanded by General Pegram.

"It is reported from Cincinnatti, under date of the 29th, that President Davis has directed General Bragg to receive Mr. Vallandigham on condition that he will take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. In the event of his refusing, he is to be transferred within the Federal lines

"A serious riot occurred at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 25th, originating in a dispute between some soldiers and a negro who kept a drinking shop. Upon the complaint of the negro, some of the soldiers were arrested. The news reaching the camp, the whole regiment to which the soldiers belonged assaulted the house of the negro, firearms were used upon both sides, and two soldiers were wounded. The soldiers, after completely gutting the house, proceeded to the negro quarters of the town, and more or less damaged every building it contained.

"A great peace meeting has been organized under the auspices of that section of the Democratic party of this city of which the Hon. Fernando Wood is the ruling spirit, and will assemble on the 3rd June proximo. This party wholly disapproves of the war, and believes that the Union can never be restored by force of arms.

"Another ship, the *Commonwealth*, of Boston, from New York for San Francisco, valued with her cargo at 850,000 dollars, is added to the list of captures by the *Alabama* and *Florida* previous to the 24th [illegible]

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THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

INVESTMENT OF VICKSBURG BY THE FEDERALS.—SANGUINARY FIGHTING.

ADVICES from New York to the 30th ultimo inform us that the reported capture of Vicksburg was at least premature. All accounts, however, agree that the place is closely invested by the Federals, both by sea and land, and that some severe fighting has taken place. We have also received some definite information respecting the movements of General Grant since his abandonment of the operations which he had been so long conducting on the right bank of the Mississippi. Despairing of success in his attempts to divert the waters of the mighty river from their natural channel, he decided on crossing to the left bank and attacking Vicksburg from the rear, or, in other words, on its eastern side. With this object he moved his army down the right bank of the river, and, with the aid of the gunboats, crossed over and seized on the Confederate position at Bruensburg, about thirty miles below Vicksburg. This was on the last day of April. On the following day he pushed forward in an easterly direction to Port Gibson, where it is said that he defeated a Confederate force which attempted to arrest his progress. From Port Gibson he took a north-easterly course, and on the 12th again defeated the Confederates in the neighbourhood of a small town named Raymond, lying between Vicksburg and Jackson, the capital of the state of Mississippi. Two days after this Grant took Jackson, again inflicting loss upon his opponents. This city lies due east of Vicksburg, at a distance of about fifty miles, and is connected with it by a railway. Having reached this point the Federal general retraced his steps, and, repassing Raymond, proceeded towards Vicksburg. On the 16th a battle, which is described as having been "bloody and decisive," was fought between the Federal army and that of the Confederates, under Pemberton, at a place called Baker's Creek, in which the latter is said to have lost four thousand men and forty pieces of artillery, whilst the Federal losses are estimated at two thousand five hundred killed and wounded. The following day General Pemberton again accepted battle from the Northern army at Big Black River Bridge, the point at which the Vicksburg and Jackson Railway crosses the river of that name, and on this occasion the Federals were again victorious, the Confederate general retiring to Vicksburg, after having, according to the statements before us, sustained a loss of two thousand six hundred men and seventeen guns. On the next day, the 18th May, General Grant took up his position in front of Vicksburg, and on the 19th General Steele, who seems to have commanded the right wing of the Federal army, succeeded in dislodging the Confederates from the rifle-pits on the north of the town, and when the siege commenced this wing of the besieging army rested on the Mississippi, just above Vicksburg. Whilst General Grant was pushing forward from Jackson, Admiral Porter, who commanded the gunboats on the Mississippi, took measures to co-operate with him. In these he seems to have been successful. The strong position which the Confederates had taken up on Haines' Bluff, immediately above Vicksburg, fell into his hands after slight opposition. By means of the Yazoo River he opened communications with the Federal General, and then, drawing up his flotilla in front of Vicksburg, commenced bombarding it on the 19th, the day on which the success of General Steele brought the Federal army in close proximity to the fortifications of that town. Of the progress of the siege between this date and the 25th, we know nothing more than that a number of desperate assaults have been made by the Federal army which had proved unsuccessful. It is admitted in the Northern accounts that the fighting before the town has been very sanguinary, and that the Federals have been on every occasion repulsed with heavy loss. On one day, Friday the 22nd, the besiegers are stated to have been repulsed along their entire line, their loss on that occasion being estimated at between one and five thousand killed and wounded. The Southern papers set down the Federal losses in front of Vicksburg at ten thousand since the 19th of May. Of course little reliance can be placed upon these statements, but there can be no doubt that the carnage has been very great. The Confederates fight with the courage and the obstinacy engendered by the reflection that nothing can be worse than defeat; whilst the Federals well know that no other alternative is left them except to take the town or to retreat. The Federals are reported to have destroyed the city of Jackson, in order to reinforce General Grant with the garrison which was left by him in occupation on his departure. The Confederates are straining every nerve to bring up such an army as will compel the Federal general to raise the siege, and General Johnstone is said to have promised to bring up reinforcements of 100,000 men, if Vicksburg can hold out for fourteen days. Another report was that the Confederates held Big Black River Bridge. If that be true, they would be in rather close proximity to Grant's rear. He, however, had declared his ability to repel any attack which might be made upon him from that quarter. Moreover, it was said that General Banks was moving up the Mississippi to reinforce him. It is probably a mere matter of time; if General Grant can, at any loss whatever, succeed in storming Vicksburg before Johnstone can march up with reinforcements, the Confederate army will be of no use after the event, and cannot prevent the Federals from holding the right bank of the Mississippi. But if Vicksburg can only hold out until General Johnstone arrives, all the successes of General Grant hitherto may be only so much blood thrown away.

The war in all other parts seems to pause for the settlement of the great struggle in the South-West. General Lee, indeed, seems to be moving his army up the Rappahannock, and it does not seem unlikely that he will attempt some movement towards Maryland or Washington, if only to distract the Federal attention from the Mississippi. He has issued an order to his troops preparing them for a long campaign and great hardships. He is said to be moving towards Culpepper, threatening Maryland; but their is also an opinion prevalent that he intends to get between Washington and Hooker's Army. The Federals are throwing up entrenchments around Washington in anticipation of one of Stuart's raids; and it is a noticeable fact that a coloured regiment lately marched out of Washington for the seat of war, amidst great enthusiasm. Some movement, too, is reported in the Confederate army which faces General Rosencranz in Tennessee. The long expected battle in that State may be seriously affected by the result of the struggle at Vicksburg. If the Federals should be successful, they might prevent a large Confederate force from supporting General Bragg. On the other hand, if the Confederates should succeed in crushing General Grant, they would be free from all anxiety about Vicksburg for a time, and might give their whole energies to the struggle in Tennessee. From Kentucky and Missouri also we hear of Confederate raids, and in the latter State of the sacking of two towns by the Confederates. An idea seems to prevail among the Southerners generally that their armies will try the policy of carrying the war into the enemy's country.

Mr. Vallandigham has been "transported" South. He arrived at Murfreesborough on the evening of the 24th May. On the following day he was sent with a flag of truce to the Confederate lines at Shelbyville. The officer to whom he was delivered agreed to allow Mr. Vallandigham to remain at his post until the will of the Confederate authorities should be known. It is reported that Mr. Jefferson Davis will not receive him until he takes the oath of allegiance. The Federal Government has notified to Mr. Vallandigham that if he be found hereafter on Northern territory his original sentence, of imprisonment during the war in Fort Warren will be carried into effect.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* states that, in consequence of a strong influence having been brought to bear in favour of General Butler in the military Committee of the Senate, that general is to succeed General Burnside, who has asked to be relieved of the command of the department of the Ohio. He also states that this department is to be so enlarged as to embrace all the states north of the Ohio east of the Mississippi, and that General Butler will be charged with the enforcement of the Conscription [illegible], and the organization of the negro levies in the North-West.

The *Richmond Examiner* asserts that the Federal Government has been notified that two Federal officers are to be executed by the Confederates in retaliation for two Confederate officers officially murdered by the Federals in Ohio, and that in future the law of retaliation will be regularly enforced.

Stuart, for the present, is in command of Stonewall Jackson's corps, which consists of four full divisions of fifteen thousand men each. Confederate officers estimate their loss in the late battles at 20,000.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that those who doubt the efficiency of the blockade should know something about prices in the port of Charleston. On May 1st the price of tea was from 19s. to 1l. 17s. per lb.; men's calf boots from 4l. 8s. to 4l. 18s. per pair; ladies elastic boots, 4l. 10s. a pair; blue pill, 1l. 15s. per lb.; quinine, 9l. 2s. per oz.; sulphate of morphine, 6l. [illegible] 1l. 19s. a pack; percussion-caps, [illegible]

At the election of members for the Nova Scotia Parliament on the 28th May, the Provincial Government sustained a serious defeat. The Hon. Jos. Howe, the provincial secretary, was rejected. The Conservatives, as near as can be calculated, will have 43 members in the next legislature, which consists of 55 members—a majority of at least 20. Some counties were still in doubt. The canvassing on both sides had been very active.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

THE subjoined is a copy of the memorandum of the Duke of Cambridge on the proceedings of the court-martial on Paymaster Smales, of the 6th Dragoons. The substance of the duke's remarks was known both in India and in this country some time since; but as up to the date of our latest advices from India the text of the memorandum had not been made public, it is possible that the document may first reach our readers in these columns.

"Horse Guards, S.W., Dec. 18, 1862.

"MEMORANDUM.

"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having perused the proceedings of the general court-martial on Paymaster Smales, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and having had under his consideration not only these proceedings, but also many facts bearing on them, has seldom found himself in a more painful position, or one in which it appears more difficult to deal out even-handed justice to all parties who have become mixed up with these unfortunate events and at the same time to do justice to the service.

"Not only is the reputation of one of the most highly distinguished regiments in her Majesty's cavalry service implicated by them, but they have taken such a course that his Royal Highness is most unwillingly forced into the position of differing to a great degree from the views which appear to be taken by officers of high rank, great reputation, and usually of excellent judgment, to differ with whom he feels it to be not only painful to himself, but in some degree embarrassing to the service.

"His Royal Highness has, however, but one course to pursue, and that is, after mature consideration, and a patient hearing of the opinions of those who, from their rank and position, are most likely to give unbiassed advice, to act upon his own sense of justice to all parties and with due regard to the interests of the service over which he is called to preside.

"In the mind of his Royal Highness there can be no doubt that the court have come to a proper verdict as regards the insubordinate tone of the letter written by Paymaster Smales to his commanding officer; and it would have been quite sufficient for the purposes of discipline, and have saved a great mass of evidence and extraneous matter, had the charges been directed solely against the tone and spirit of that letter, and the letter itself been laid before the court as the only evidence required; in which opinion his Royal Highness finds himself fortified by that of the Judge Advocate-General of Her Majesty's forces, herewith annexed.

"With regard, therefore, to Paymaster Smales—without entering into the minute points which the prosecutor has brought evidence, with more or less success, to rebut—there can be no doubt upon the broad principles of discipline, that that officer was guilty of most insubordinate conduct in writing such letter, and his removal from the army is an act of justice to the service.

"Unfortunately, however, in bringing down on his own head a just retribution for his contumacy in writing an insubordinate letter, this trial of Paymaster Smales has exposed a state of things in the Inniskilling Dragoons which his Royal Highness will endeavour to take an impartial view of.

"There is no doubt that the Inniskilling Dragoons under Colonel White and his successor, Colonel Shute—two distinguished officers, in whom his Royal Highness has great confidence—before their embarkation for India, were all that could be desired as to *esprit de corps*, unanimity, and good feeling among the officers, and as to drill and discipline among the men.

"On their embarkation for India some changes took place among the officers, and the regiment had not been long in India when some unfavourable reports of the behaviour of one or two individuals when off duty, or at the mess, called down his Royal Highness's severe displeasure, the more so that it formed so strong a contrast to the previously acquired reputation of the corps.

"Still, with such exception, the regiment remained in the highest state of discipline, as elicited from all the confidential reports that have reached his Royal Highness from the Commander-in-Chief and inspecting general officers in Bombay, till Colonel Shute was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley from another corps.

"In permitting Lieut.-Colonel Crawley to succeed Colonel Shute, his Royal Highness believed he placed—and he did, in fact, place—at the head of the Inniskillings an officer of experience in the lower ranks of the service, of considerable talent, knowledge, and zeal; but, unfortunately, as has been proved, an officer not gifted with the special talent which unites with the firmness of command the tact which inspires confidence and creates good-will.

"From the first Lieut-Colonel Crawley appears to have taken an unfavourable view of some points in the regiment, and to have expressed himself in no measured terms as to the changes he contemplated, which his Royal Highness cannot but think was uncalled for and unnecessary, and which was sure to create an unfavourable feeling on the part of the regiment.

"The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley subsequent to the court-martial, if the address he made to his regiment, both officers and men, be correctly reported, was to say the least of it, exceedingly reprehensible and injudicious.

"There are other points in Lieut-Colonel Crawley's conduct of which his Royal Highness cannot speak in too strong terms.

"His Royal Highness alludes to the confinement, under arrest, of certain non-commissioned officers during the trial, under a charge of conspiracy, which was never attempted to be proved against them, and for which there seems not to have been a shadow of foundation.

"His Royal Highness has also reason to believe that had the Commander-in-Chief in India been better acquainted with some of the facts of Sergeant-Major Lilley's case he would have taken a different view of it from that which his remarks prove him to have done, and would not have attributed the death of that unfortunate non-commissioned officer to excess.

"Under these circumstances nothing but the high opinion expressed of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley by the general officers in immediate command has induced his Royal Highness to continue him at the head of the regiment, and he does so only upon trial, and under the hope that for the future he will be able to carry on discipline without outraging the feelings of the gentlemen under his command.

"With reference to Major Swindley, his Royal Highness considers his conduct to have been most reprehensible, and he finds it difficult to make any excuse for it.

"The tone and manner in which his evidence was given were highly unbecoming, and if his Royal Highness had not been obliged to make the remarks he has done on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley he would at once remove Major Swindley from the regiment; but, as he has given Lieutenant-Colonel-Crawley the benefit of the character he has received from the general officers under whom he is serving, His Royal Highness will also give Major Swindley the advantage of the reports he has previously heard in his favour.

"His Royal Highness now warns both Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley and Major Swindley that unless they hereafter conduct themselves in their relative positions in a manner to set an example of discipline to the regiment generally, he will feel it his duty to remove one or both of them from the important stations they occupy.

"His Royal Highness feels it to be his duty also not to pass unnoticed the conduct of Captain Weir and Surgeon Turnbull.

"Nothing can excuse a subordinate officer for showing, by manner or act, disapprobation of his commanding officer before the younger members of a corps, who should look up to the captains and officers of station and experience as examples of discipline and obedience.

"In conclusion, his Royal Highness trusts that the future conduct of the officers of the Inniskillings will be such as to eradicate the evil spirit which momentarily appears to have crept into the corps, and to have tarnished a reputation which was second to none in the cavalry for all that constitutes a well-ordered and most efficient regiment.

"J. YORKE SCARLETT, A. G."

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Dossabhoy Framjee	Bombay	Uncov. Civil Service.
Lieut. A. N. Bruce	"	Staff Corps.
Rev. W. H. Cummins, M.A., Assist. Chaplain.	"	Ecclesiastical Estab.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut.-Col. [illegible] Webb	Bombay	Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Lieut. B. H. Ma[illegible]ew	"	Engineers, 6 mo.

CASUALTY IN H. M.'s INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY.—Captain J. C. [illegible] Hartley, Retired List, at Wandsworth, June 4.

CAPTAINS SPEKE AND GRANT.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Monday evening, Sir R. Murchison stated that he had received a telegram informing him that Captains Speke and Grant left Alexandria on the 4th inst. by the *Pera* for Southampton, and are due in England on the 17th. The council had decided on having an extra meeting to receive them, and the day would be announced as soon as arrangements could be made.

[illegible] ARMY.

[illegible] OFFICE, [illegible]

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the [illegible] of [illegible] military [illegible]

on full pay; Second Lieut. William Henry Wells to be first lieut., vice Tinmouth.

NAVAL PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENTS.

(*From June 2nd to June 9th*)

PROMOTION.

Commander—David Miller, promoted to the rank of captain.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—W. J. S. Pullen (add) to the Terror, for surveying service; the Hon. G. D. Keane (add.) to the Cumberland, for service at the naval barracks at Sheerness; and E. W. Turnour, to the Charybdis, vice Keane.

Commander—S. P. Brett, to be inspecting commander of the coast guard, vice Commander C. J. Austen, superseded at his own request.

Sub-Lieutenant—P. C. Johnstone, to the Edgar.

Masters—J. A. Collinson, to the Jackal; J. P. C. Clements, to the Prince Consort.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev. T. E. G. Bunbury, to the Esk; Rev. E. R. Colby, M.A., to the Cossack.

Surgeon—John Caldwell, to the Osprey.

Paymaster—E. A. Rowe, to be additional of the President.

Assistant-Surgeon—John Barfett (acting), to the Vivid.

Second Masters—J. G. Liddell, S. H. Liddell, Geo. White, S. S. Sugden, Clement Clement Hertzell, C.S.C. Watkins, and J. C. Thomas, to the Euryalus as supernumeraries; E. H. C. Smith, H. D. Walker, John F. Barns, and W. C. Spain, to the Victory, as supernumeraries.

Midshipman—Lord W. de la Beresford, to the Defence.

Clerk—E. E. Richmond, to the Fisgard, as supernumerary: Arundel Smith, to the Royal Adelaide.

Assistant Clerks—C. F. W. Edwards, to the Edgar; H. S. Dobson, to the Royal Adelaide, as supernumerary; G. H. Bradley (add.), to the Curacoa.

Chief Engineers—R. Sampson, to the Prince Consort; B. Barber, to the Salamander; W. Pitt, to the Sans Pareil.

Engineers—F. W. Sutton (B), to the Indus, as supernumerary; Edward Fowell (acting), to the Orlando.

Assistant Engineers—T. R. Butters, to the Sprightly; H. D. Garwood and F. Moore, to the Enchantress: H. G. Hall, to the Prince Consort; T. Catchpole, to the Charger; T. Scott (B), to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; J. Legate, to the Tender; P. Samson, to the San Pareil; H. J. Iles, to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; and F. C. Ford, to the Indus.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, *June* 10.

The tendency of the value of money appears to be still upwards. There is no absolute pressure in the market, but the demand in all quarters, including the Bank of England, continues active, and 4 per cent. is generally asked for good bills. Any increase in the demand would induce a probability of a fresh advance of ½ per cent. in the Bank of England minimum, and many persons are disposed to look for a movement in this direction in the course of the next few days.

The India Five per Cent. stock is ½ per cent. better than by last mail, at 107¾ to 108 ex div.; India Bonds are quoted 10s. to 14s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills 4s. dis. to par.

The 4 per cent. rupee paper has been rather more offered since we last wrote. Other descriptions, however, are steady, and the 5 per cent. has improved.

There has been a good demand for the Indian Guaranteed Railway Stocks, and in several instances a slight advance has taken place in prices.

LIVERPOOL, *June* 9.

COTTON.—The market throughout last week evinced a drooping tendency, a moderate demand only having been experienced, and prices declined about ⅛d. per lb in American descriptions. In Brazil, for which there was a fair inquiry, little or no change was quoted; for Egyptian, however, the quantity offering being large, somewhat irregular rates prevailed, and quotations were reduced about ½d. per lb. The business in Surat, &c., continued on a fair scale; the better qualities from their scarceness commanded previous full prices, whilst the common grades, of which the recent import chiefly consisted, were about ½d. per lb. lower. Speculators took last week 19,340 bales, exporters 6,420 bales, and the trade 17,830 bales of all kinds. On Saturday the market was very quiet, with prices rather in favour of buyers in the lower qualities, where sales were made. Inactivity prevailed yesterday, without any apparent change in price, unless it was in the lower qualities of Surat, which met with a slow sale, and the turn was perhaps, therefore, slightly in favour of buyers; the sales were 10,000 bales including 1,500 on speculation and for exportation.

MANCHESTER, *June* 9.

COTTON GOODS.—The yarn market is exceedingly depressed, and prices are lower all round. Spinners coming out of contract are anxious to sell, and are willing to concede ½d. per lb. on last week's prices. There appears to be no good feature in the market, and the decline applies to yarns for nearly all markets. Buyers for all markets alike seem to have made up their minds that it is unsafe to operate. The news by the last two or three mails from India has tended to discourage shippers to the East from buying, but there is no doubt that the main source of the present disturbance of confidence is in the latest news from America. Many people here believe it probable that the next or following mail will bring intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg, and with the fall of this important stronghold visions of cotton being set at liberty rise up, not very clear it is true, nor definite as to quantity, but still sufficient to induce fear amongst capitalists, and to render them cautious how they lay out their money till a better knowledge may reach them of the hazards of their position. Notwithstanding the lower prices at which spinners are willing to operate to-day, the reports are that exceedingly little business has been done, and sellers say it is almost impossible to describe the market as too flat. The cloth market has also been dull, with scarcely any demand, and if manufacturers were to press sales of shirtings and other goods for India they would have to take 3d per piece lower but most of those who are working their mills are pretty full of orders, and hold tolerably firmly to their quotations. Some few are not in so good a position, and therefore the tendency of the market is to a decline. Buyers, however, hold back in the cloth much as they do in the yarn market. The known success with which many millowners have been working throughout the crisis, and with which others have more recently opened their mills, is leading to a more general desire to resume business. There are some who believe that in the event of the cessation of civil war in America the prices of cotton would not ultimately recede for some years more than 3d or 4d per lb., and that the risk would not be so great after all; others, however, say that placing the cotton in America at the lowest estimate large quantities would be ready to come forward, and think that the decline would be at least a shilling per lb. It is the risk involved in such a disparity in opinions that keeps so many mills idle whilst there is so much cotton accumulating (and likely to accumulate still further) at Liverpool.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
June 2	Fanny Forsyth	Littler	Liverpool.
	Gillery	McAuley	Ditto.
	Protector	Clark	Ditto.
3	Malakoff	Harris	Ditto.
4	Margaret Ker	—	Ditto.
	Richard Cobden	Randall	Ditto.
	Clyde	Jordan	Ditto.
	Coromandel	Smith	Ditto.
5	Ellen Bates	Lowrie	Ditto.
6	Lord Brougham	Herting	Ditto.
	Palmirus	Fagan	Ditto.
	Brandon	Jolly	Gravesend.
7	Epaminondas	Heasley	Deal.
	Daniel Rankin	Miller	Gravesend.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
June 4	Merchant Prince	Treen	Liverpool.
	City of Brussels	Stobo	Greenock.
5	Annot Lyle	Shaw	Liverpool.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.

Our latest advices from India, China, &c., are as follow:—

			Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	May	5	June 5	June 10
MADRAS	"	7		
BOMBAY	"	14		
ADEN	"	21		
HONGKONG	April	14	May 28	June 3
SHANGHAI	"	8		
SINGAPORE	"	23		
PENANG	"	25		
CEYLON	May	2		

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF THE NANA.

NUSSEERABAD, JUNE 26.

I SEND you a piece of news, which will afford unmitigated pleasure to all your readers. The infamous "Nana Sahib" is a prisoner at Ajmere!

On the night of the 22nd, Major Davidson, the Commissioner, Captain Glegson, Lieutenant Brodigan, Commanding the detachment 28th Regiment, and Serjeant Dalton of that corps, proceeded to a temple at Ajmere, and suddenly entered. Lieutenant Brodigan seized the first man he met; it proved to be the Nana! Two others were with him. They are now prisoners in the Fort under a guard of H. M.'s 28th.

The story, as I hear it, is this: The party consisted of five. Two are said to be spies, who were sent by your Mr. Forjett from Bombay two years ago, and who have steadily stuck to their man ever since, but never have had the opportunity of being near an English station till now. The other two are said to be menials, who knew nothing of whom they were attending. At first it was intended to surround the temple with troops, but it was feared that any move might create alarm, and too much praise cannot be given to the small and gallant band that executed their work so boldly and so well, and it will be a proud thought to Lieutenant Brodigan, whilst memory lives, that *his* was the avenging hand fated to lay hold of this fiend in human shape.

I speak thus confidently, because I understand that from documents found, personal marks, and other modes of identity, Major Davidson has no doubt that he is the right man in the right place at last, and every feeling of human justice and retribution make all earnestly hope the same.

There are various rumours afloat that the Nana's pro- [illegible]

more than doubtful, when his object must have been privacy. A later account from Ajmere states that one of the prisoners is thought to be a relative of the Nana's, by name Nana Punt, who commanded 5,000 horse during the mutiny, and a most bloodthirsty ruffian.

Another company of the 28th leaves to-morrow for Ajmere.—*Times of India Extraordinary, July* 4.

CAMP NUSSEERABAD, *June 27th*.

THE last novelty is the capture of the Nana Sahib at Ajmere, by Major Davidson, with the assistance of the military. It appears that certain agents of that "prince of detectives," Mr. Forjett, have been for some time tracking the ruffian, but were unable to take him until safely landed on British territory. From all the circumstances that have transpired, it seems that little doubt can exist as to the prisoner's identity. It is also proved that he has been received with much honour by several of the chiefs in these parts, and was also traced to Salumba. The names of several of the powerful chiefs are known, and no doubt they will be called to account for their hospitality. Their guest however is now located at Ajmere, with three sentries over him; no native is allowed to approach on any pretence whatever. He seems possessed of some dry humour, as he remarked, it is said, that in executing Tantia Topee some time ago, a mistake had been made, and that the real T. T. was in the flesh and remarkably well! and that but for this unforeseen occurrence of detention in jail, he had looked forward to meeting his old friend very shortly! Another company of H. M.'s 28th Regt. marched to Ajmere last night, to reinforce the detachment there, so as to frustrate any attempt at a rescue, should such a thing be meditated. It is said that the Brigadier Commanding was of opinion that the prisoner should be sent into camp for safe custody; but apparently the politicals prefer keeping him near them, and certainly no one can be surprised at their being unwilling to part with such a prize.—*Id*.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Nusseerabad on the 27th ultimo mentions that the Nana was captured while at his devotions in a Hindu temple in Ajmere. The manner in which this was effected was through the agency of two natives, who, it is reported, were deported to Nepaul for that purpose by Mr. Forjett of the Bombay police. After having discovered him they followed him from place to place, (and, some say, were even in his confidence) until they arrived at Ajmere (the first European station), where they immediately informed the Commissioner, Major Davidson, of the fact, and on orders being issued, the police and some twenty men of the detachment of the 28th Regt. made him a prisoner. A company of the 28th will march to Ajmere this evening to guard him, and to escort him to Nusseerabad. The Nana has been recognized as the real Nana by the Commissioner and the Brigadier, both of whom saw him before.—*Id*.

NEWS LETTER.

KURRACHEE, *25th June* 1863.

THE Kurrachee monsoon has terminated, if we may judge by the appearance of the sky, after a week's wet weather, waving dust storms and gusts of wind. The householders were not prepared for so early a monsoon as the present one was; for repairs to houses are still unfinished in camp. The recent rains have not moderated the heat in a degree appreciable by the people, and we are still doomed to a couple of months grilling.

A little damage was done to the Railway line on Tuesday night in the vicinity of Jempeer, and the consequence was, that there was a temporary stoppage of the trains yesterday; the Railway officials, however, are using their best efforts to repair the damage as quickly as they can. We had a heavy fall of rain on Tuesday night, accompanied with thunder and sheet lightning, and preceded by a violent sandstorm, which made the whole place hideously dark and gloomy. The rain soon allayed the dust, and the night was cool throughout.

The Municipal authorities are hard at work in perfecting the arrangements for the transfer of the Cantonment to the Civil powers; and there is no doubt, that in the course of another fortnight the transfer will be complete. In reference to this, I would here mention the claims of our esteemed and energetic Provost Sergeant, Mr. Darby Behan, to another staff appointment on his being ordered to vacate his present one. He has held his present office for a period of five long years; and during that period he has never longed for "a little more sleep and a little more slumber." He deserves every credit, which can possibly be bestowed upon him, for the manner in which he has discharged his by no means easy duty; and there is not an official here who cannot bear testimony to the zeal and assiduity he has displayed in the performance of onerous and multifarious duties. I see by the General Orders, that the Provost Sergeant of Poona, Mr. Norman, has gone to Europe, having retired from the service, I believe, and the opportunity should not be lost by the authorities of conferring the post on Mr. Behan, especially as the person appointed in Mr. Norman's place is only officiating "till further orders." I trust, and that sincerely, that our Bazar Sergeant will be transferred to Poona, though I consider this a poor recognition of his services; and I am sure the Poonaites will not be disappointed in him. He will soon put matters in a right way in Poona, and be a terror to bazar thieves, rogues and false measures.

The annual meeting of the Municipality will take place early next month, and doubtless, it will be numerously attended, for the long-talked of transfer, to Civil limits, of the Camp, will form the chief topic of discussion. Camp rather dull—no plays, balls and suppers—or cricketing. A monotonous life we are leading, which every one attributes to the weather.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Sedashewgurh, per steamer *Coromandel*, will be closed to-day, at ten o'clock A.M.

THE landlord of the premises in which the Appellate Branch of the High Court is held at present, having demanded a much higher rent than that now paid, and that for a period of ten years, the Judges have resolved to remove the Court elsewhere, and have invited tenders for that purpose.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, who has earned a large fortune in his cotton trade, has distributed the munificent sum of two lacs and thirty-five thousand Rupees amongst his friends, relations and members of his office establishment. We believe Mr. Sorabjee's is the only instance (with the exception of the Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy) in which we find cotton merchants behaving so munificently towards their friends and dependants.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the High Court commence to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch presiding. The calendar of prisoners is a very heavy one.

Gentlemen summoned to serve on the Grand Jury will be required to attend the Court to-day at a quarter to eleven A.M., while the attendance of the gentlemen of the Petit Jury will not be required until a quarter to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

STATEMENT OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE BOMBAY COUNTY JAIL.—Under sentence of hard labour, three Europeans and 109 natives; Penal Servitude, four Europeans; Untried, 13 Europeans and 60 Natives. Total 189. There are also 68 prisoners on the Civil side of the Jail.

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—*For the week ending 4th July* 1863.—Under sentences of Supreme Court, 96 (including four escaped natives still absent); Petty Sessions, two; Police Magistrates, 164; Courts Martial, Military, Europeans, seventeen; Naval do. two; Military Courts Martial, Native one. Total 282. Of these 17 men are European Military prisoners, 59 Europeans Civil, and 201 men, two women, and two boys, natives, and one by Military Court Martial.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients admitted during the last month was 217. Of these were 110 Hindoos, of whom 75 were males; 8 Moossulmans, two being males; 80 Parsees, 51 being males; 8 Christians, two being males; and 11 of all other castes, of whom only three were males. With regard to ages, there were 41 under ten years of age, 17 under twenty, 96 between twenty and forty, 24 between forty and sixty, and six upwards of sixty. Out of the 217 admissions, 101 were cured, 9 relieved, 76 absented, and 31 remain under treatment.

RUN OVER.—An Inquest was held before Dr. Reid, the Coroner, at the Morgue, Kamateepoora, on Friday last, on the body of an old woman, named Pooshanee, of about sixty years of age, who was knocked down by the horse of one Walu Fakeer, and, the wheels of the gharri passing over her body, was killed on the spot. The verdict returned was,—"That the deceased died of dislocation of the neck caused by her having come in contact with a horse and shigram, which was being driven by Walu Fakeer; and there is no reliable evidence to show that the said Walu Fakeer was driving in a rash or negligent manner."

CHOLERA.—Another Inquest was held before the Coroner on the body of an old woman of the name of Judubai, the widow of Sudoba Fakersell. From the evidence of her grandson, it appeared that the deceased had been taken suddenly ill with vomiting, &c. and died two hours after her first attack at twelve o'clock on Friday night. The Surgeon to the Coroner, after a post-mortem examination came to the conclusion that deceased died of Cholera;—Verdict accordingly.

FOUND DROWNED.—A third Inquest was held on Friday at the European General Hospital, in Fort George, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of an European named William Danby. Mr. W. E. Waite, the Apothecary of the Hospital, stated that the deceased was admitted to the General Hospital on the 29th of June last, and was suffering from intermittent fever, but had not been delirious since his admission. It seems the unfortunate man must have escaped from the ward during the night and fallen into a large tank in the Fort George compound. Mr. Morton, a superintendent of platelayers on the Bombay, Baroda and C. I. Railway, said he knew the deceased, who was an Engine driver on the line. Witness had heard the deceased crying out "ward-boy" about half-past three on Friday morning, and went into his ward, the next to the one in which he himself [illegible] for the [illegible] He added that "there is only one ward-boy for the [illegible] during the night."

VERDICT.—The [illegible] had been suffering from fever and was found drowned in [illegible] tank close by the Hospital, and the Jury are of opinion that the present arrangements for the night duties of wards are defective.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 4th July 1863.

BROACH.—Very cloudy, S.W. moderate.
BULSAR.—Cloudy.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
June 28	0 0	0 0	0 11
" 29	0 4	0 0	0 1
" 30	0 0	0 0	0 0
July 1	0 11	0 4	0 0
" 2	0 28	0 20	0 1
" 3	0 68	0 30	0 14
" 4	0 28	0 44	0 21
For the week	1 39	0 98	0 48
Previously registered	31 38	29 58	23 19
Total Fall	32 77	30 56	23 67

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—4TH JULY 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CHILD MARRIAGES.—Balloo Ragoo, who was charged in April last with the offence of adultery, was again placed at the bar. As this is the first instance of a committal to the Sessions for this offence, under the New Penal Code, we subjoin the particulars of the case. Gungaram Croostnappa, the prosecutor, is a bricklayer residing at Poona. About the end of June 1861, prisoner came to Poona, and from thence he managed to entice the wife of the prosecutor. Prisoner having effected this took the woman to Bombay and there married her. The name of the woman was Luxamee Dummey, and she was lawfully married to Gungaram, her first husband, about eighteen years ago. Prosecutor therefore charged the prisoner with unlawfully marrying his wife Luxamee, knowing her to be his wife.

Suntajee Goondapa stated that he was present at the marriage of the prosecutor and Luxamee Dummey, who was betrothed to him when an infant at the breast. They were lawfully married at Poona about seventeen or eighteen years ago. This witness was also present at the wife's marriage in Bombay, and warned the prisoner that her former husband was alive, and that he had better not marry her.

Chimma, the mother of the wife of the prosecutor, stated that she was three years old when she married her son-in-law, and her daughter's age was now twenty-one years.

The prisoner was fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

COMMITAL TO THE SESSIONS.—Moteechund Waljee, Canjee Oomersey, Ramjee Madowjee, and Jugga Dola, who stand charged with the offence of "abetment by conspiracy," in instigating one Sookdeo Gopilall to obtain a large quantity of piece goods under false pretences, were fully committed to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ASSAULT.—Buckeenath Chundredin, a Hindoo, was charged with assaulting one Suckrow Dewee, in the Moodee Khana Street, on Monday last.

Suckrow Dewee stated that he was sitting in the verandah of his masters' house when the prisoner came up, and while he was sleeping belaboured him with a stick. Upon the Magistrate asking the complainant if he could assign any reason for the prisoner beating him, he said that some time since he had had occasion to give evidence against a native who was fined at this Court, for an offence he had committed, and this prisoner being a professional bruiser and bully, had, he supposed, been hired to give him a sound thrashing for appearing against the defendant before referred to.

Sewraj Samjee, a police sepoy, corroborated the facts of the assault on the prosecutor.

His Worship fined the prisoner fifteen rupees, five to be given to the plaintiff.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THE "STAGGING" NUISANCE.—Wusson Dhunjee was placed at the bar charged with obstructing the way in Medow Street, and resisting the police on the 3rd instant.

From the evidence of Mr. Constable Butters, it appeared that there was a great crowd in front of the Bank in Medow Street, concerning which there has been so many complaints of late. He had received orders to disperse any mob he should see, and upon giving the usual order to the prisoner to "move on," he had refused and resisted the prosecutor in his attempts to get him away. There were about two hundred people collected and all of them dispersed when ordered, but this one man. The evidence of the witness was corroborated by a native police sepoy.

The Magistrate said that the authorities had determined to put a stop to this nuisance. It was the duty of people to obey the orders of the police, and not to resist them. The offence rendered the prisoner liable to a fine of two hundred rupees or six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The state of the street in this particular locality was a crying nuisance, and the community must be taught that it is not legal to congregate in numbers and block up the thoroughfares. It was actually dangerous not only to persons so congregating, but also to others passing by in carriages or on horse-back. As this was the first case brought before him, he would inflict, in this instance, the mitigated fine of Fifty Rupees, which was paid.

COMMITTAL TO THE SESSIONS.—Louis George Paes, John Xavier Pinto, and Damjee Goverdhun, who stand charged with being concerned in the robbery of twenty-eight bales of cotton, the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, were fully committed on Saturday to take their trial for the offence at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Succaram Wishwanath was charged with having a she goat, valued at four rupees, in his possession, which was supposed to be stolen.

Tookaram Sutlojee claimed the goat and said he had never sold it. He had kept it for two months, but missed it about five days ago.

The prisoner in defence said his son, who was a bad character, had bought the goat somewhere, but where he could not tell.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner eight rupees.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—George Inger was fined one rupee for being found drunk and unable to look after himself in Kalbadavy, on the 3rd instant. The prisoner, however, having expressed regret and promised amendment, was admonished and discharged.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Nowloo Wittoo, a Hindoo, was charged by Mr. Henry Bayley with using two bullocks in his cotton cart, which were in a most wretched state and unfit for labour. The cart was passing along Marine Street, and could not fail to have attracted ones attention on account of the state of the animals. His Worship fined the prisoner ten rupees.

William Webb and William Leggatt, two sailors, were placed at the bar charged with stealing six pies worth of liquor, the property of one Luximan Hurjee.

The prosecutor stated that he kept a grog-shop in Colbhat Lane. About nine o'clock yesterday morning, the two prisoners came to his shop, when the first seized a bottle and poured out some of it in a glass, which his comrade drank up. Prosecutor told them not to drink his liquor as it was country liquar, but the prisoners insisted and threatened him if he refused.

Mr. Constable Bell corroborated the facts as stated above.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoners to imprisonment with hard labour for two calendar months in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—3RD JULY 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Noora Rajpall, a Khojah, was placed at the bar, at the instance of a Police Naique named Haroon Ally, on a charge of having in his possession a quantity of copper and lead, of the aggregate value of five rupees and eight annas, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

Mr. Nesserwanjee defended the prisoner.

Haroon Ally stated,—He is a police naique, and does duty at Mazagon. He knew the prisoner, who keeps a parched grain shop at the Gunpowder Factory road. On Tuesday last, at about half-past four o'clock P.M., while he was on the Matharpacaddy road, he saw a boy carrying a wooden dish and a basket on his head. The policeman asked him what he had got. He examined the basket and the dish, and found in the basket a quantity of wood, and on removing the wood he found underneath it the pieces of copper and lead produced in Court. The boy afterwards took witness to the shop of the prisoner, but it was shut; upon this the policeman took the boy and the property to Mr. Knight, European Constable, and in a quarter of an hour the prisoner came there. The boy immediately pointed out the prisoner. The prisoner said that he had purchased the property. He mentioned that he had bought the property at an auction, and that he had other similar property in his house. Witness went to the house of the prisoner, and searched there with his permission. No similar property was found there. On Wednesday last, witness took the said property to the dockyard at Mazagon. The P. and O. Company's officers claimed three pieces of lead. Prisoner said that he had bought the articles from different persons.

Several witnesses were afterwards examined on behalf of the prosecution and defence; and the charge being clearly established against the prisoner, His Worship fined him in the sum of one hundred rupees.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

MONTHLY REPORT ON THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

(*Prepared for the Meeting of the Committee, July* 2, 1863.)

THE main avenue and right hand avenues of the Garden were planted last August and September. Dur- [illegible] all the left hand avenues were planted. The new orchards were also planted out at the same time, except an orange and pumalo grove, which cannot now be completed until after the heavy rains of July.

On the monsoon setting in on the night of the 4th ult. all the flower beds were enlarged. They should also [illegible] planted with rain flowering annuals, but the seeds ordered from England were not sent, and the beds not filled with perennials must continue bare until the cold weather [illegible] annuals are planted in August and September.

At the same an exotic border (400 by 40 feet) was laid out along the grass plot fronting the mango trees, which form a part of the eastern boundary of the Garden. The pattern consists on an alternation of the vine leaf and tendril, faced the whole length by a simple band 7 feet broad, filled with red and white roses. Plants first received from abroad are placed in the exotic shed or "barrack" as the *mallees* call it. When half a dozen have been propagated here a few will be planted in the exotic border, and one being always kept in the shed as a record, the others will be treated as naturalized plants, and sold and planted out as required.

The circular parterre at the back of the Museum is also being now laid out. As to planting it will differ from the flower beds on each side of the main avenue, only in all indigenous plants being excluded from, and every naturalized plant being placed in it as the gold mohr, poinsettia, China mendee, &c.

The economic beds were commenced and nearly completed last month, and if my subordinates do their duty, there is every hope that during next cold season every economic plant of Western India will be found in them. They are being arranged in the order given in my Catalogue of the Economic Products of Western India.

The natural order groups and the Garden frontage cannot be attempted before next monsoon.

The general planting of the Garden is however complete; all that remains now is for the trees and shrubs to grow, and to plant here and there a black justicia or white lettuce tree, an horizontal albizzia or perpendicular palm, a delicately foliaged mimosa or some great leaved malvad—the last touches to the picture.

During the break from the 27th ult. to date the flower borders have been well dug and manured, and all the trees have been dug round and manured. The lower right borders are also being raised 6 inches.

The garden has at present a blown and weedy appearance. This is in some degree unavoidable as the wind is always high here, and weeds cannot perhaps be overcome during the first stimulus of the monsoon, but as Mr. Lack becomes acquainted with the Garden and his work, I trust that at all seasons it will be found in perfect order.

During the month a large quantity of new seeds were planted, received from

Dr. Anderson	(Calcutta.)
Mr. Dalzell	(Goojerat and Canara.)
Major Schneider	(Sawunt Warree.)
Mr. McIvor	(Ootacamund.)
Mr. Lack	(Kirkee.)
The Revd. McGell	(Khandalla.)
Mr. Lidderdale	(Ootacamund.)
Dr. Leith	(Belgaum.)
Captain Murray	(Balsam and Cleome.)
Myself	(Matheran.)

These will be reported on next month.

I collected a large quantity of fernns, orchids, arums, and forest trees at Matheran, and received a large quantity of orchids, also from Captain Leith, Mahableshwur, and Mr. Birdwood, Tannah. The Hon'ble Mr. Frere presented a plant of maclura tinctoria (Osage orange) and the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee a plant of Hœmanthus. From Colonel Playfair, Zanzibar, I received four Ward's cases containing Hœmanthus (natalensis?) vahilla, orange, cinnamon, clove, fagrœa, and plants of three undetermined genera.

Drains.

As the estimate for the Garden roads and drains was nearly Rs. 20,000, as an experiment the roads were merely guttered and themselves made of the earth taken from the gutters. The result has been that whereas last August a fall of 4 inches completely flooded the estate, a fall of 20 inches within four days last month ran off the Garden as it fell. The total fall for June at Byculla was inches 31·44, or 7 inches above the average, but the rain nowhere lies on the surface, nor is the soil anywhere saturated except at the west end of the Garden, which is on the level of "the Flats." Only an improved scheme of drainage for the whole island can thoroughly drain this part of the Garden. But it will be made useful and beautiful in supporting a vegetation of screw pine and other marsh forms, and in the centre of this tract a tank for water lilies is being dug.

The Garden, however, has not only to carry off its own water, but the whole drainage of the Mount Estate. By a circuit of about 100 yards, this could be directed into the drain of the South Mount Road, and I trust the Society may be able to come to some equitable arrangement with Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama for doing this. It is a fact worth recording under this head that while last year the Society's bungalow swarmed with every variety of marsh insect of reptile, this year it is as free of them as any bungalow on Malabar Hill.

Roads.

As the roads were experimental none were metalled last year, and only the main road and cross promenade were provisionally sanded with "gadha." I find, however, that the lower roads have been absolutely untouched by the rain, and that the upper ones, made of the best garden soil, a soil resembling cotton soil, have only been furrowed in a few places, as at an angle, no furrow, however, being more than six inches deep. I therefore propose simply to sand the lower roads; the upper I would propose to metal, also along the centre to the breadth of 1 foot, and depth of 1 inch, and to further strengthen them by throwing large metal on the sides and beating it down with wooden beaters. As the promenade which was sanded has not received the slightest injury from last month's rain, I am satisfied that if supported as proposed the garden roads will stand any monsoon. The gutters from their breadth and depth were thought unsightly by some visitors, but native plants, not decided enough for cultivated borders, are being planted along them, and this thread of wildness through the Garden will have a pleasing effect.

The exchanges between the Society and Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama directed by the last meeting of the Society have been carried into effect. The ground obtained from that gentleman is opposite the Museum. Here the main avenue will expand into a "place," and then branch by two curve roads into the Parel, including between them a circular plot on which the Paradenia group of palms will be copied, Mr. Thwaites having kindly sent me the ground plan. In the centre the Elephanta elephant presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Frere will be placed.

The Society has offered a site directly opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum to Government for any public building if Government will obtain from Mr. B. F. Cama the remainder (about square yards 6000) of his Sundalparah property for our frontage.

Benefactions.

Mr. David Sassoon has directed me to erect an illuminated clock tower in the Gardens opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum at his expense. It will cost about Rs. 20,000, and I am sure both the Society and the public will duly appreciate this splendid gift to our Gardens. I trust that many another "citizen of credit and renown" will also recognise the claims of the Gardens to some small fraction of the wealth now flooding Bombay.

But above all things we require new seeds and new plants, and for these the Society must depend chiefly on their mofussil membess, especially on the up-country members of the Committee. G. BIRDWOOD.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 1st July 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE FORBES, AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

MURDER.—Darkoo Manajee, Hybuttee Manajee, Gunnoo Manajee, Sivitroo Manajee, Gungaram Dhondee, and Dhondee Manajee, were tried before Baron De H. Larpent, acting Session Judge of Poona, for having murdered one Shewjee Vittojee.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The deceased Shewjee Vittojee was at work on the 17th of last May, with his brother Pandoo and three labourers, Bala, Udajee, and Hurree, erecting a bund at his field situated in the village of Dongurgaum, in the Bheenthurry Talooka. The six prisoners at the bar own land bordering upon (deceased) Shewjee's and Pandoo's fields, and in the afternoon of the 17th May, at about four o'clock, the six prisoners are alleged to have come from their ground to where the bund was building, and to have there stoned the deceased Shewjee to death. There are, therefore, four witnesses, Pandoo (deceased's brother) Bala, Udajee, and Hurree, the labourers, who all affirmed they were eye-witnesses to the deed, and the Court has to decide what amount of credibility attach to their evidence. The evidence of Pandoo, the brother, differs in some material points from that of the three labourers. Pandoo declares that the assault was made without any dispute or words passing between the prisoners and the deceased; whereas the three other witnesses state that some words did pass between the parties, in substance what took place according to these three witnesses was as follows;—The six prisoners at the bar came to the bund in a body carrying stones in their hands, Hybuttee prisoner No. 2 addressed the three witnesses Bala, Udajee, and Hurree, who were employed in carting earth, and had just arrived at the bund, and told them to desist from their work; prisoner Hybuttee then went up to Pandoo and deceased Shewjee, and told them that if the bund were erected, it would cause a flow of water over their ground, which would carry away the earth. To this Pandoo and Shewjee replied that they might do what they pleased with their land, and might build one hundred bunds if they felt inclined, the prisoners being equally at liberty to erect bunds on their land. The prisoners then commenced pulling down the works, and Shewjee on this went up to them and begged them not to do so, as he had expended money in building the bund. An attack on Shewjee by the six prisoners then followed, which has resulted in Shewjee's death.

The particulars of the attack as related by Pandoo and the other three witnesses differ in some measure. Pandoo says the prisoner No. 6, Dhondee, threw the first stone, which struck Shewjee on the right temple; and both witnesses, Udajee and Hurree, corroborate this, but witness Bala declares that all six prisoners discharged the stones at the same time, which Bala gave his evidence it appeared very clear that he did not remember by whom the assault was first made; and then considering it necessary to give some answer for the point, he thought the best way of getting out of the difficulty was by replying as he did. The fact of Pandoo being a brother of the deceased, makes his evidence that of an interested witness. The evidence of other three witnesses, however, is above that suspicion, and both the assessors give this evidence full credit. The Court, entirely concurring in the estimate of the evidence made by the assessors, and considering that it is beyond doubt that the main facts have been truly related by Bala, Vida and Hurree, that Shewjee has met with his death by the hands of the prisoners. In addition to the evidence of the eye-witnesses, there is the evidence afforded by the *Roomal* or *langotee* taken of prisoner No. 2, Darkoo, which is declared by the Civil Surgeon in his evidence to be stained with blood. The evidence of the witness Peerajee, No. 7, goes to prove that the attack was made, and that at the time there was a cart near the spot, and two or three men with it; but the identification of the prisoners by this witness is of no value whatever, as it is quite clear he was too far off at the time to have been able to recognise who the prisoners were who were committing the assault. The manner, too, in which this witness behaved when called on by the Court to go near and look at the prisoners and state whether he could identify any of them, clearly showed that he said that he identified them from the fact of his having seen them in custody, and not from the sight he obtained of the men engaged in the assault he saw from the well. Neither does the Court place any reliance on the evidence as to the identification of some of the prisoners by witness Mogajee. The only value this evidence possesses is, that it proves that an assault took place, and that two or four persons were close by and witnesses to it. The appearance of the body as sworn to by witnesses Nos. 11, 12, and 13, show that the deceased bore injuries on his person which are only to be accounted for by the fact of his having been violently assaulted.

The motive which led the prisoners to the commission of this crime is declared to have been an ill-feeling of long standing between them and Pandoo and deceased Shewjee, which was caused by the possession by the deceased and Pandoo of the field where the deed was committed. The prisoners admit through their counsel that the ill-feeling exists between Pandoo and deceased Shewjee and themselves, and they assert too that owing to this enmity the present charge has been brought against them.

The field, it appears, came into the possession of Pandoo and the deceased on a decree passed in favor of their father, but which he did not execute, and which Pandoo and deceased did put in force; and this it is alleged has caused a feeling of animosity between the two parties.

The Court credits the evidence of the eye-witnesses to the deed, namely, witnesses Bala, Udajee, and Hurree, and concurs in the opinion the assessors have expressed as to the value of their testimony. When called upon for his opinion, one of the assessors stated that he considered the prisoners guilty of culpable homicide. The Court recorded the opinion as it was given, because it shows that the assessor believed the evidence, and this is the point on which the assessor has to find. It is clear to the Court that the offence amounts to murder. The deceased was engaged in a harmless and lawful occupation, his field was suddenly invaded by the six prisoners, who commenced to destroy his property, and when deceased remonstrated he was assaulted and killed in a cruel and brutal manner. It should have been before stated that the prisoners have attempted to prove an *alibi*, and that their defence rests only on the fact of the enmity which existed between them and the deceased.

The Court, concurring with one of the assessors, finds that the prisoners are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that they have committed the offence of murder, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the prisoners be hanged by the neck until they be dead.

The Acting Session Judge forwarded the proceedings connected with this case, for the confirmation of the High Court, and on Wednesday last the Honorable Judges passed the following

RESOLUTION.—The Court confirms the sentence of death in the case of the prisoner Hybuttee, and directs that it be carried out at the village of Dongurgaum, where the murder was committed.

In the case of the other five prisoners, the Court declining to confirm the sentence of death passed by the Acting Session Judge, sentences them severally to be transported for life.

POONA.

WE regret to learn that a European accidentally shot two native girls a few days ago, when out shikarring in one of the Wanoorie gardens.—*Deccan Herald, July* 3.

BENGAL.

DURING the severe thunderstorm on Monday afternoon, the lightning played a practical joke of rather an unpleasant character on board the American ship *Granite State*, lying at the Chandpaul Ghat. It struck the ship's fore royal-mast, which it shivered into splinters, then ran down the foremast, tore a hole in the deck, and made its way into the chain-locker, where it tossed and tumbled the chains about. It finally went three times round the windlass and disappeared through the hawse-pipes into the river. The hole in the chain-locker was cut out in the most artistic manner. Every body on board at the time experienced a severe shock.—*Hurkaru, June* 24.

WE regret to hear by letters from Lucknow that three cases of cholera have occurred among the officers quartered there, one fatal—that of Dr. Langstaff. The others, Captain Lees and Dr. Cupper, R. H. A., are recovering. No cases are reported among the troops.—*Englishman, June* 26.

WE have been shown some of the forged four-anna postage-stamps which have of late been sold by Natives in Calcutta, and we think it well that the greatest publicity should be given to the fact of spurious stamps being sometimes offered by the dealers. The imitation of these four-anna stamps is sufficiently good to enable a large number to be sold, and little blame could attach to a Post Office servant who should in the hurry of business pass hundreds of them. There seems good reason for believing that only four-anna stamps have been forged, probably owing to the difficulty in well imitating the lighter colours, for, so far as the die is concerned, it is such as would readily pass muster. A conviction was obtained against one of these dealers a few weeks since, but we believe the manufacturer has thus far eluded detection. While the public cannot be too much on their guard with reference to such imitations, it is evident that more care is needed in the obliteration of stamps generally. On a search upon the premises of the convicted dealer, there were found large numbers of stamps partially obliterated; but by washing, the marks had left so slight a trace that the stamps were rendered marketable. From the facilities thus afforded for the sale of stolen stamps doubtless many a letter has never reached the Post Office at all, but been destroyed by the servant of the sender.—*Englishman, June* 25.

THE RIGHT OF A PARENT TO THE CUSTODY OF HIS CHILD

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,—JUNE 23, 1863.

(*Before the Hon'ble Sir M. L. Wells, Kt.*)

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The Queen vs. Duff and Another.

In re Hemnauth Bose, an Infant.

Mr. Newmarch for Callyprosono, the father of the infant.

Mr. Bell for Dr. Duff.

On Monday Mr. Newmarch moved for a writ of habeas corpus to be directed to Dr. Duff and Lall Beharry Dey, commanding them to bring up the body of Hemnauth Bose, an infant under the age of 16 years, alleged to be detained in their custody. The writ was obtained upon the following affidavit of Callyprosono Bose, the father of the infant:—

"I, Callyprosono Bose of Gurpar, in the 24 Pergunnahs, Assistant in the Public Works Department of the Government of India, make solemn affirmation and say:—

"First.—That the abovenamed Hemnauth Bose is my son and an infant under the age of sixteen years, wit fifteen years and two months and nine days.

"Second.—That he has until Tuesday the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three resided with me under my guardianship, as his father.

"Third.—That on Tuesday the sixteenth day of June last he left my house for the purpose of attending school at the Calcutta Training Academy and has not since returned.

"Fourth.—I have ascertained that he has been since that day, and is now, in the custody of Lall Beharry Dey and Dr. Alexander Duff at the Native Mission House, Cornwallis Square, and I have applied to the said Dr. Alexander Duff and Lall Beharry Dey to return him to his home, but the said Dr. Duff and Lall Beharry Dey refused to allow me to remove the said Hemnauth Bose, and still detain him against my consent, I being his natural guardian.

"Fifth.—That I am informed, and verily believe, that the object of the said Dr. Alexander Duff and Lall Beharry Dey in detaining [illegible] to induce him to abjure the Hindoo religion, and [illegible] being still a minor and incapable of forming a correct judgment on the step he is advised to take, [illegible] desirous that the said Hemnauth Bose remain under my care and guardianship until he attains his majority."

The writ having been granted, returnable yesterday, the child was then brought up before the Court, the following affidavit of Dr. Duff and the Revd. [illegible] Beharry Dey was put in:—

"We, Alexander Duff and Lall Beharry Dey in the within writ named do hereby certify that the said Hemnauth Bose is not and never has been detained in our custody, but that he being a young man of intelligence, and able to form an opinion for himself, did voluntarily on the 16th day of this month (June) come to the above Lall Beharry Dey the Native clergyman in charge of the converts at the Native Mission House at Cornwallis Square, and begged to be allowed to live there, and that he has ever since lived there of his own free-will and at his own request and without being detained in any way by us, and that his [illegible] other persons who have [illegible]

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control, and that his father has had full access to him and that he has not been detained from him, and that the said Hemnauth Bose was repeatedly asked by us in the father's presence to exercise his own free-will and to depart from the Mission House, but that he refused to do so, and that the said Hemnauth Bose by his own consent has agreed to attend this Court to-day."

Mr. Bell appeared on behalf of Dr. Duff to show cause against the infant being delivered over to the custody of the father. He contended that the return showed that there was no compulsion exercised towards the child Hemnauth Bose; on the contrary, he was free to go back to his father, but that he did not wish to go, and inasmuch as he was not illegally detained nor any restraint exercised over his inclinations or movements, the rule ought to be discharged. The writ of habeas corpus was only intended to be exercised in cases where a party was detained against his will; and in support of this view he cited amongst others—the case of Rex vs. Greenhill, 4, Adolphus and Ellis, 624, in which it was decided that where a person supposed to be improperly in custody is brought up on habeas corpus, the Court, if there appear no proof of restraint will order that such person be at liberty to go where he pleases. Also the case of Rex v. Delaval 3 Burr. 1434 to the same effect. In these cases the Court permitted the parties being of sufficient age to exercise a choice as to the hands in which they should remain. In the present case the boy was, no doubt, sufficiently capable of judging with whom he wished to reside, and therefore he asked the Court to examine him as to his capabilities of forming a correct judgment in exercising a choice. If the Court were satisfied from the result of such an examination that the boy was really desirous of remaining where he was, and that his wish arose from his religious convictions and not from restraint or undue influence on the part of the gentlemen in connection with the Native Mission School, the Court, in the exercise of its discretion, would allow the boy to remain where he was. The case of the Queen *vs.* Ogilvie 1 Taylor's Reports 137, was an authority in point, and Sir Lawrence Peel, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, decided that the writ of habeas corpus was only intended to prevent illegal restraint, and that if a child, on being brought into Court, did not appear to be under illegal restraint and was of age to choose for himself, the Court would allow him to exercise his own discretion where he would go; and as the boy in that case, who had been a pupil in Dr. Duff's School, and was a convert to the Christian religion, was above 14 years of age and expressed his wish to remain with Dr. Duff and not to go to his father, the Court allowed him to do so.

The learned Counsel also contended that at the age of 14, which was the age fixed by the English law as the termination of the period of guardianship by nurture, the youth should be considered as of sufficient age to enable him to choose for himself. The Hindoo law had fixed an earlier time when a person came of age than the English for not only the body, but the mind was earlier matured and developed in the Asiatic than in the European, and inasmuch as the Law of Guardianship did not extend to the period of coming of age by the English law, and the Hindoo law fixed the age of 16, as the period when he assumed the full right of manhood, therefore by analogy the age of 14, at which period the English law assumed that the body had arrived at maturity, was to be considered as the age when the right of the Hindoo father to the custody of his child ceased. He therefore submitted that the child should not be compelled to return to the custody of his father.

Mr. Newmarch, in reply, submitted the case of The Queen *vs.* Clarke, if it did not directly over-rule yet shook completely the authority of the decision of the Supreme Court in Rex *vs.* Ogilvie, and that here, as in England, the Court must be guided by the principle which ruled in the case of Rex *vs.* Greenhill—viz., that the Court must determine at what age an infant should have discretion to choose its own home and mode of life, that in coming to such a determination the Court should not have reference at all to the peculiar circumstances of the individual concerned or his intelligence or capacity to judge for himself but must fix upon an age applicable alike to all cases which could be brought before it. The learned Counsel proceeded to argue that there could be no ground in the case of a Hindoo for fixing that age earlier than the completion of 16 years. That in England, where the age of majority was so far deferred as to the completion of the 21 years, it had been found necessary for fixing some earlier age at which guardianship for nurture should terminate, because it could not be, but in many cases a youth much below 21 would have finished his education and would be providing for himself instead of being in any sense in the period of nurture. In England, consequently, it had been ruled that the period of guardianship for nurture, terminated with the 14th year. But there was nothing in the Hindoo law to fix the termination of the period of guardianship for nurture at an earlier date than the termination of minority, nor would considerations of expediency suggest the necessity of fixing an earlier period.

Mr. Justice Wells.—Every one knows the extensive philanthropy of Dr. Duff, and I am sure he is acting according to a conscientious feeling of duty in this case; but the question I have to decide is not whether the religion professed is the correct religion; or is superior to that of the Hindoo. That is not for a Court of law to decide, and to do so would be going beyond the province and duty of a Judge, and would inflict an injury on society. The question here is whether I ought to deliver to the father the custody of his child. That part of the father's affidavit in which he expresses his belief that the object of Dr. Duff and Lall Beharry in detaining the boy is to induce him to abjure the Hindoo religion, is not to my mind satisfactorily answered in the return made to the writ by Dr. Duff.

I read the return as implying that although no physical restraint was exercised by Dr. Duff, still the child was influenced morally and in such a way as the law would not sanction.

The boy is only 15 years of age. If there were any grounds for supposing the father was an immoral man, no matter of whatsoever religion, I would not interfere, or rather I would have examined the boy, and asked him if he wished to return home, because in that case the feelings of a child of his age ought to be consulted; and if I found he had strong feelings against returning to such a home, then I should have considered how the child was to be disposed of.

That question is not before me, but I am called upon to decide the very question decided by Sir Erskine Perry, the late Chief Justice of Bombay, in the case of the Queen vs. Nesbitt, where that learned Judge in delivering judgment said, "that the Court is not at liberty to draw any distinction between the religious creeds existing in this country or to favour one more than another. The impartiality of decision should be such that a Hindoo or Mussulman coming before the Court should put the same confidence in a just determination being arrived at as if he were appealing to a Judge of his own creed. But if the course that is suggested should be adopted, and the child were examined as to its proficiency in the Christian religion, the Natives never could feel confidence that the enquiry had been conducted on the strict principles of judicial impartiality. Nor do I put any value on what the opinions of a child of 12 years of age might be on such a subject as religion. It is the nature of children to imbibe the opinions of those with whom they live (and to whom they are accustomed to look up with reverence and regard. The question now raised is a question affecting all fathers, and it might easily occur to a European in this country to place his children at a seminary where different religious opinions to his own were taught, and where, if a system of proselytism were adopted and ordinary kindness exhibited, there is but little doubt but that in a few years the tender minds of the children might be made to imbibe the peculiar doctrines of their teacher. Common-sense seems to show this. The choice of a religion is the most important act in life, still the paternal authority must prevail and the father's choice govern up to a certain period of life. What the period is, is not very well fixed in the English law. For some purpose a man is considered sui juris at 21, though for others he is not considered emancipated from paternal control till he is married or has a separate abode. In India the period of majority is earlier: for many purposes 18 is called the legal age. But it is sufficient to say that this child of 12 years of age is not of an age to throw off his father's control; and as nothing can be urged against the conduct of the latter, I think the boy should be given up to him."

I entirely agree with the ruling of the learned Judge in that case, and with his reasons for coming to the conclusion he *did*. The reasoning is altogether applicable to the present case. The case of the *Queen vs. Ogilvie*, where an infant supposed to be improperly in custody, was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, the Court decided that if he appeared to be able to exercise a sound judgment and discretion, he should be allowed to reside where he chose, and that minority did not entitle a father to the custody of his child, is a decision opposed to that of Sir Erskine Perry; but it was decided upon narrower grounds—namely, that the writ of *habeas corpus* was only intended to prevent illegal restraint; and if the child, on being brought into Court, did not appear to be under illegal restraint, and was of an age to choose for himself, the Court would allow him to exercise his own discretion where he would go. I should not hesitate, if an occasion happened, to reverse that judgment having reference to the solemn recognition of the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry by Lord Campbell in the case of the *Queen vs. Clarke* in the matter of *Alicia Race*, 11 *C. B.*, 186, and the observations of Mr. Justice Pattison made by that learned Judge at the request of Sir Erskine Perry, at a time when he was still a judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay.

This question is to be decided apart from religious feeling. It must be held that the rule adopted in England as to the time when guardianship by nurture ceases, does not apply in this country—namely, that there is an age short of 16 which could be called the age for nurture. Mr. Newmarch says correctly that the only age to be looked at when the paternal authority ceases, is 16 years; and there is no authority showing any other age. The dictum of Mr. Justice Pattison was adopted and sanctioned by the Lord Chief Justice Campbell in a solemn decree. That being so, what is there to prevent the father from having the custody of his child here? It cannot be said there is no restraint exercised on this child to induce him to remain at the mission-house. The influence of such men as that of Dr. Duff and his associates, amounts almost to restraint. It is impossible that their teaching has not had, and has, an influence in inducing this child to remain. I should not like to see a child of mine placed in the same position, where I should not be allowed to have the custody of it. It is opposed both to natural feeling and to the spirit of Christianity. In the case of *Queen vs. Clarke*, in the matter of Alicia Race, it was decided that the parent was the proper person to superintend the religious education of a child, and to hold otherwise would be to spread terror into the minds of the Natives of this country.

Sir Lawrence Peel's judgment rests upon a narrow ground, and upon a ground that no English Judge would support after the decision of Lord Campbell in the case of Alicia Race. Sir Lawrence Peel rests his judgment upon authorities which do not apply to a case like this. He seemed to have thought the mere technical rules applied to the case, that the child had a right to determine whether it would or would not return to its parent. The decision at Bombay shows the correct principle which should prevail in these cases. If Dr. Duff had applied to me in reference to his own child, who had fallen into the hands of the Brahmins, and stated that he, an earnest child, had been influenced by them, should I hesitate in making his child over to him? Has not a Hindoo father the same right as a Christian father? The doctrine laid down by Sir Lawrence Peel cannot be upheld. If there had been no other case I should have taken time to consider and would probably have consulted the other Judges, but I am spared that course altogether, because I can turn to a decision of a later case, and lawyers always recognize the importance of the latest cause, because it is decided with reference to all the cases that have gone before; and that observation particularly applies with reference to the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Pattison and adopted by Lord Campbell in the *Queen* vs. *Clarke*, where his Lordship, in allusion to this opinion, says, "There being no appeal in matters of this sort to a higher Court, Sir Erskine Perry for his subsequent guidance very properly submitted the question to my brother Pattison whose response was as follows—'I cannot doubt that you are quite right in holding that the father was entitled to the custody of his child, and enforcing it by writ of *habeas corpus*.' The general law is clearly so, and even at the age of 14, whereas this boy (Shripat) was only 12. The right may indeed be forfeited by misconduct of a gross nature, but nothing of that kind appears to have been brought forward. It may have been an act of imprudence originally in their father to place his boys with persons who were likely to bring them up in religious opinions and faith contrary to their father's. I suppose he made some stipulations for avoiding this, but whether he did or not, I do not think that the law would be affected thereby. Even if he has changed his mind on that subject, as well as on the education of his boys in other respects, I know of no law which forbids him to do so or binds him to the arrangement which he first made." The only difference between the case decided by Sir Erskine Perry and the present is as to the age or the ages of the children, and if I decided differently from that decision, I should act not only against the case of *Queen vs. Nesbitt*, but also against the judgment of Lord Campbell and the opinion of Mr. Justice Pattison.

According to the constitution of this Court a Christian father may have to ask at the hands of a Hindoo Judge what a Hindoo father is now asking at the hands of a Christian Judge. If I examine this child I must examine him as to his religious belief. Would such an examination give confidence to Natives, for whom I sit here as well as for Europeans. If an application were to be made by a Christian parent before a Hindoo Judge would any examination by the Hindoo Judge as to the child's religious belief give confidence to Christians? I do not put the slightest value upon the religious principles of this child. He may grow up a Christian, or he may again relapse into his former religion. It is impossible for me to say whether he is a real Christian at the present moment. (His Lordship here quoted Sir Erskine Perry's judgment in the *Queen vs. Nesbitt* and continued)—Supposing a child were sent to England for his education, and the educational establishment came into the hands of the Mormons, would a Court of Justice refuse to deliver the child up to its Christian parents? The child in the present instance does not keep away from his home because he is subjected to ill-treatment, but merely because he is influenced by the teaching of the missionaries. The case of *Rex* vs. *Greenhill* supports my view, and is considered a leading authority on this point. Lord Denman there says "There is no doubt that when a father has the custody of his children he is not to be deprived of it except under peculiar circumstances, which do not occur in this case, for although misconduct is charged to Mr. Greenhill there is nothing proved against him which has ever been held sufficient ground for removing children from their fathers." And further on Lord Denman says: "When an infant is brought before the Court by *habeas corpus*, if he be of an age to exercise a choice, the Court leaves him to elect where he will go. If he be not of that age, and a want of direction would only expose him to dangers and seductions, the Court must make an order for his being placed in proper custody. The only question then is, what is the proper custody? and that undoubtedly is the custody of the father." That case came before the Court of Queen's Bench more than 20 years after in the matter of Thomas Hakewell 11. Com. Bench 223 where it is quoted by Mr. Justice Cresswell, who says: "It has been held in King *vs.* Greenhill that the father is entitled to the custody of his children to the exclusion of their mother, although they be within the age of nurture, and that where a child is in the custody of the mother, the Court will compel her to deliver it into the custody of the father, unless it appear to the Court that the child will be improperly restrained or its morals contaminated by being placed in the father's custody." A mother's claim is ten thousand times preferable to the rights of missionaries. The rights of missionaries are insignificant in comparison to the rights of a parent. The influence of a parent is much better than the influence of a missionary. I know these gentlemen who are now before me, and recognize as much as any man their usefulness, but at the same time I cannot help saying they are most indiscreet. I must decide this case in reference to the actual state of the law. And the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry embodies that law. This decision he sent home to Mr. Justice Pattison for his opinion on account of the opposite, and conflicting decisions of the Courts of Calcutta and Madras. His opinion is priceless, for not only was it the opinion of a learned lawyer, but of a man of strong religious convictions. Mr. Justice Pattison says that a father is entitled to the custody of his child even after the age of 14 years. That dictum from a learned Judge so cautious shows how strong the law is, and clearly shows that no one should be allowed to stand between a child and his parent; and Lord Campbell also has decided that the father is the proper person to have the custody of his child to be educated in his religion, and I am of the same opinion, whether his religion be the Greek, Mahomedan, Hindoo, or Christian. With the greatest respect for the character of the learned and reverend gentlemen Dr. Duff and his associates, I think they have acted wrongly in not sending back the child to its parents, and I therefore now direct that he be given up to his father.

The child was thereupon given up to the custody of his father.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

Proposed Removal of the Arsenal, &c.—Government have, we understand, abandoned the idea of removing the Arsenal and Ordnance manufacturing establishment from the sites they at present occupy at Madras, to the Mount. They have, however, resolved upon measures being taken without delay for putting the Sea Batteries of Fort Saint George in a proper state of defence.

At the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief, the Reserve Powder Magazine, north of the Gun Powder Manufactory, is to be removed to the Mount. This is the only Ordnance establishment which it is thought necessary should be removed for the sake of better protection.—*Times, June* 27.

Sir Hope Grant leaves the Presidency this day on a tour of Inspection. His Excellency will proceed by the eleven o'clock train to Tripatore, under the usual salute.—*Times,—June* 30.

We understand that Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Dorward of the Mysore Division,—but who has been acting for some time past in the Ceded Districts,—is about to proceed to Europe on furlough. —*Id.*

The Ship *Leaping Water* which left this for the Northern Ports on Saturday the 20th instant has, we are sorry to learn, come to grief. She got on shore near False Point Divi last Tuesday the 23rd, and it is said that there is but little hope of getting her afloat again.—*Id.*

A Dust Storm arose and spread over a great part of the Town, last Saturday afternoon. The ships in harbour were entirely concealed from view while it lasted, and a smart shower of rain succeeded. The good effect of the latter was especially felt by those who were endeavouring to suppress the smouldering of the conflagration which we notice below. The remainder of the day was extremely cloudy.—*Daily News, June* 29.

A Fire broke out on Saturday morning, in one of the cotton godowns belonging to Messrs. Line and Co, in the Third Line Beach. About three o'clock in the morning, attention was first attracted to the spot, by the smell of burnt cotton, and on approaching nearer, smoke was seen issuing from the roof and doors of the building. Some Lubbay Merchants immediately set to work, to force open the doors, but by the time this was done, the fire had so spread that the roof of the building began to fall. The Police and some of the European residents in the vicinity, were soon on the spot, and amongst others, Mr. Flannagan and his establishment from the "Gallant Neill" were very hard at work. A little after daylight, a party of H. M.'s 69th were brought from the Fort, with a couple of Fire Engines, Buckets, &c. Mr. Ansell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who lives close by, was also present. But all these efforts were ineffectual for a time, and it was not till the Engines had been busily at work for some hours, that the fire began to be put under. About twelve o'clock, there was still a smouldering, but a little while afterwards the fire seemed to begin raging afresh. Large quantities of loose Cotton which had been thrown out into the street, and which were acted upon by the wind, caught fire. Several of the damaged bales and loose Cotton were removed to the Light House Esplanade. One of the carts conveying some damaged Mule Twist, was nearly burnt while in the act of conveying away some of the bales. A neighbouring building on one side was also affected by the conflagration, but it is fortunate that it did not extend to the adjoining Cotton Screw, or the damage would have been double. We have been unable as yet, to ascertain the extent of damages sustained. We must not omit to mention that Mr. F. Agnew, of the firm of Line and Co., was present the whole day, superintending the efforts to suppress the fire, and to save what could be rescued. It was late in the afternoon ere the flames were entirely suppressed.—*Id.*

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,

Rampart Row, near where the Apollo Gate stood.)

The wonderful changes which have come about in the quality of all European manufactures, has induced Herbert & Co. to alter their mode of business to meet the exigence of the times.

The following revised list of Stock and Prices will be found greatly to the advantage of buyers.

FOR ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND DRAFTSMEN—Comprising Instruments upon the newest and best principles of construction.

UNIVERSAL JOINT SUN DIAL, with edge bar Needle Compass, combined; four and half (4½) inches diameter, with Adjusting Screws, two Spirit Levels;—Lunar Table of Meridional variations and printed directions for adjusting the instrument so as to obtain correctly the exact time of day throughout the year. Rs. 75.

UNIVERSAL SUN DIALS, similar to the above, but smaller. Rs. 60 and 65.

Note.—The above Instruments are each fitted in a strongly bound Mahogany Box.

SETS OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, German Silver, in best Mahogany Boxes, each containing: double jointed 6-inch Compass with Shifting Pen and Pencil Legs, and Lengthening Bar, Hair Spring Compass, Bow Pen and Bow Pencil, two Drawing Pens (Ivory handles), Cutting Knife, double bar Ivory Ruler, Ivory Protractor, Ivory Sector, six whole Cakes of Colors, best quality, an assortment of Brushes, Drawing Pencils, India Rubber, Drawing Pins, &c. Rs. 75.

☞ The most complete set of Instruments, &c. (*all of the best quality*) ever offered at the price. Several of these boxes on hand.

SMALL SETS OF INSTRUMENTS, six inch Compass with Pen and Pencil Legs, Marker, one Drawing Pen, double bar Ruler, Protractor, six Cakes of Water Colors, Brushes, &c. Rs. 10.

HALF SET OF INSTRUMENTS, one Compass with Reversing Point, and Pen and Pencil to fit, complete. Rs. 2.

N.B.—This affair is intended for Schools; it is used in all the Elementary Schools of England, and is cheap and useful.

COLOR BOXES, ten Colors and Brushes. Rs. 1.

CHALK COLORS with Crayon, &c., in a box. Rs. 1.

DRAWING PENCILS, six selected with Rubber and Drawing Pins. Rs. 1.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT.

PIANOFORTES.—Each Rupees 175, 240, 350, 400, 600, 700, 900, 1,200, 1,500, and 2,500.

HARMONIUMS.—Each Rupees 90, 100, 130, 200, 280, 375, 400, 500, 600, 650, 700, 775, 840, 900, 1,000, and 1,200.

GUITARS.—Each Rupees 120, 150, and 180.

CONCERTINAS.—Each Rupees 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 31, 35, 40, 80, 100, 140, 175, 220, and 250.

FLUTES.—Each Rupees 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 50, 75, 100, 135, 150, 200, and 280.

BAND INSTRUMENTS for Brass Bands only, (without reeds) viz: for performers of 8 men Rs. 800, 12 men Rs. 1,120, 16 men Rs. 1,475, 20 men Rs. 1,800, and 24 men Rs. 2,400.

All kinds and sizes in stock.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Reed Bands (Brass and Reed together) in sets suitable for any number of performers from 12 to 48 men.

N. B.—All appurtenances for Band Instruments kept in stock.

VIOLINS of rare quality, both of tone and appearance, from Rs. 40 to 120.

MUSICAL BOXES AND NOVELTIES.

All the modern improvements in amusing Ornaments, to be had cheap.

LIBRARY OR BOOK DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS.
ARTIST'S AND DRAFTSMEN'S REQUISITES.
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND OFFICE REQUISITES.
TABLE WARE AND CUTLERY.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c. of all kinds.
STATIONERY, DESKS, TRAVELLING KIT.
ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER WARE.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND SUNDRIES.

N.B.—A detailed Advertisement, and price list of the above stated goods is in the Press, and will be printed shortly.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

Herbert & Co., Bombay, beg to announce the arrival of large invoices of new goods *via* the Cape and per Overland route.

The Library of Books will be found to contain most of the new publications of the day—some of special interest to residents in India. The following have just been unpacked, received Overland:—

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morocco, Antique, with gilded Rims, Clasps and Ornamental Mediæval Covers. The Frontispiece is richly illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The Morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly illuminated Frontispiece. Rs. 12.

THE LADIES' CHURCH SERVICES,

Admirably suited for a Marriage, or for a Birth-day Gift.

The above is an exquisite *work of Art*. It is bound in Ivory, either plain, or with a Cross, or with the sacred Monogram, exquisitely carved in Ivory on the front covers of the Book. The views, corners, and clasps are richly Electro-Silvered; the Book is illuminated with Mediæval Frontispiece to each Service and to the Lessons. Price Rs. 30.

☞ A neat Morocco case, lined with silk, accompanies each of the above Books.

HERBERT & Co. unhesitatingly recommend the above as being of the most beautiful finish and design, and as admirably adapted for presentation.

ILLUMINATED BIBLES.

A splendidly bound quarto volume, beautifully printed on the best paper, illustrated with Photographs from the most celebrated paintings of the old masters, with Mediæval mountings and ornamentations, and with Family-Register for Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Herbert & Co. direct particular attention to this unique volume, on which have been exercised the best skill of the Printer, the Bookbinder, the Illuminator and the Photographer, resulting in a perfect work of Art.

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 each.

GOSS AND MERCER'S PSALTER,

As used at the Byculla and other Churches in Bombay.

		Rs.	a.
Large Edition, with Music complete		2	8
Small Ditto.	ditto	1	8

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

Herbert & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Aug-dauns, (*or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.*), Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

Patterns.	Plain. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.	Linear. Rs.
Table Forks ℔ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons „	27	42	42	4	36
Dessert Spoons „	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons... „	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt... „	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. „	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. „	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2¼	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons... „	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles „	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons... „	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle...... „	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle...... „	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives... „	[illegible]	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks ... „	1½	3	3	3	2¼

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW.

Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 5.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES.

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs 80.

Beefsteak Dishes, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedestals, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—

Continued.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

Loysel's Patent Hydrostatic Urns for Making Tea or Coffee.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants,

	Rs.	a.
To hold one Pint	8	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	9	0
„ „ „ „ with measure	9	8
„ „ „ „ Extra strong	10	0

About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.

	Rs.	a.
To hold two Pints	12	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	12	8
„ „ „ „ with measure and extra strong	13	0

Twenty of this Pattern.

	Rs.	a.
To hold three Pints	15	
„ „ „ „ Registered	16	0
„ „ „ „ Extra strong and ornamented	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	22	0
„ „ „ „ Extra measure	28	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	29	0
„ „ „ „ Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

	Rs.	a.
To hold one Pint,—Plain	22	8
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	24	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	25	0
To hold two Pints	27	0
„ „ „ „ New model	29	8
„ „ „ „ Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
„ „ „ „ best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

	Rs.	a.
To hold one Pint	20	0
„ „ „ „ New model	22	8
„ „ „ „ Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	30	8
„ „ „ „ Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
„ „ „ „ Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints	56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

	Rs.	a.
To hold one Pint	30	0
„ „ „ „ Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
12 Table Spoons 12 Table Forks 12 Dessert Spoons 12 Dessert Forks 12 Tea Spoons 4 Salt Spoons 6 Egg Spoons 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle 2 Sauce Ladles 2 Gravy Spoons 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	155	208	243	243	232
A HALF SET, COMPRISING:—					
6 Table Spoons 6 Table Forks 6 Dessert Spoons 6 Dessert Forks 6 Tea Spoons 2 Salt Spoons 3 Egg Spoons 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle 1 Sauce Ladle 1 Gravy Spoon 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	85	114	134	134	127

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

FISH CARVERS.

In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive, cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10. as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches: 16 inches: 14 inches: and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash Rs. [illegible]

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

WINE AND SPIRIT FLASKS.

A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.

From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each. Cash.

PRINCE OF WALES' pattern Sugar Sifters, beautifully finished and gilt. Rs. 6.

ICE TONGS of best silvered plate, tastefully ornamented. Rs. 5.

MARROW SCOOPS, extra strong, thickly coated with silver. Rs. 4.

TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete	50	0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles	90	0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs	120	

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

	Rs.	a.
MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl	175	0
ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design	190	0

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Business Announcements.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, by *Duke, Clapshaw*, and *Page*.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

A. ALLEN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

Begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 32.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 6.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

				Rs.
Single Perambulators with Apron				28
Do.	Do.	best	„	36
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides		36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined		40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best		60
Double Perambulators, with Apron				32
Do.	Do.	Do.		35
Do.	Do.	best		38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides		40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best		65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides		54

CLOCKS.

	Rs.
American 1-day Clocks	8
Do. 8 „ Do.	15
Do. 1 „ Tudor Clocks with Alarm	14
Do. 8 „ Do. do.	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap, Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

Civil, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Argolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

	Rs.	a.
Best Treble Balls	5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
TILL OR DRAWER size 2½ and 2¾ in., each	10	0
CUPBOARD. STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea.	10	0
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in... each... Rs. 11 to	12	0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each... „ 14 to	17	8
SAFE with Patent Locks	175	0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

	long	wide	deep	Rs.	a.
CASH BOXES.					
Toilet — 6	6	3½	2½	18	0
No. 00	7½	4½	3	20	0
No. 1	9	5½	3½	21	0
No. 2	9¾	6	3¾	23	0
No. 3	10½	6	4	25	0
No. 4	12	7	5	28	0
No. 5	13	8	5½	32	0
PAPER BOXES.					
No. 1	14½	9	5¾	25	0
No. 2	15¼	9½	6¾	28	0
No. 3	17½	10¾	7½	33	0
No. 4	19	12½	7¾	39	0
DEED BOXES.					
No. 1	13½	9½	8½	23	0
No. 3	16¾	12¾	11	30	0
No. 6	23½	16½	16¼	45	0
FLAT DEED BOXES.					
No. 3	16½	12¾	6	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

Thornhill, Brothers & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and [illegible]
Do. Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Bal's, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. [illegible]00. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosetts, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good sauce and applicable to every variety of dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

Caution.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Business Announcements.

Mr. J. T. T. BROWN (Successor to Mr. W. Brown), UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, &c.—"Retreat," Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Design for a Building suited for the Poona Infant School.—The Committee of the Bombay Education Society invite Architects to send in DESIGNS for the above Building, which should be capable of accommodating 150 Infant Children, 2 Mistresses and 2 Matrons. A Hospital for the sick children should be in close proximity to the School. An approximate Estimate of the Cost of building should accompany each design.

Further detailed particulars and a plan of ground will be given on application to the Revd. G. L. Fenton and Dr. Larkins, at Poona.

A Premium of Rs. 500 (Rupees FIVE HUNDRED) will be given for the Design which may be selected, and then a working Specification will be also required.

Designs will be received up to September 1st 1863.

J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Rosselet & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

Rosselet & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

Rosselet & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit i

GOLOSHES,

WATERPROOF COATS AND HATS.

Mineralized expressly for India.

A supply just received by

J. and W. WATSON & Co.

Sykes & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to say that they have now on hand a large stock of Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras of all sorts, Baths, Stereoscopes of Assortment, Views, Plate Boxes, Albums, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts; also a stock of Miscellaneous articles, including a beautiful lot of Stained Glassware engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs taken here, Magic Lantern Slides, Gilt Moulding for Frames, and French Wall Papers.

Hummum Street, 15th June 1863.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

Caution.—Ford, Curtis, & Curtis, 5, America Square, & 115, Minories, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London Correspondents to apply direct to them for their well known and favourite brands [F.C.C.] and F. & Co.

FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,

Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and the Colonies.

Sub-Marine Diving Company.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Silver Gilt Watches, Open-faced and Hunting Silver Watches, Gold and Pearl Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finger Rings, Clocks, Time-pieces, &c., Soaps of all different kinds, 100 Dozens of Gledstane and Cuningham & Co.'s Port Wine, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, &c., OF THE LATE SHOP OF HADJI AHMED ESSAW, IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

(*Without Reserve.*)

On WEDNESDAY the 15th, and THURSDAY the 16th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop, in Forbes Street, Fort, all the remaining collection of BOOKS, &c., of the late Shop of Hadji Ahmed Essaw.

Full particulars will appear in the Catalogue which will be published, and to be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

The above will be on view from Monday the 13th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE OF LATELY ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES AND GOLD JEWELLERY, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY the 13th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, a lot of very Superior Musical Boxes of the latest improvements, some of them with Drums and Bells, together with an Assortment of Gold Jewellery suitable for both Natives and Europeans, comprising Bangles and Earrings set with Stones, Bracelets, Brooches, Waistcoat, Shirt and Sleeve Buttons, Watches, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. Elliott, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda.

A small batch of fine CHAMPAGNE COGNAC, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE WILL SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY the 15th Instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the Premises.—All that MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or DWELLING HOUSE, standing on the Fazandaree Ground, situate in Goy Waddy, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 110, the Property of the Estate of the late Mr. Domingos Francis DeCruz, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the East by the House of Mr. Ellias Pereira, on the West by the House of N. S. de Esperance, on the North by the House of Mr. Domingos Gonsalves, and on the South by the House of N. S. de Esperance.

The Conditions of Sale and other particulars may be known at the time of sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T Cloth, Gauze, one Case Mace, 2 Casks assorted Screws, 1 Case of Files, 4 Casks Iron Kettles, Wooden Furniture, 40 Dozen Beer, 6 Dozen Sherry and Claret, 20 Cases Holland Gin in Cases of Flasks, and sundry other fancy articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY [illegible] PUBLIC AUCTION, at their ROOMS, [illegible]

400 „ „ Longcl[illegible]
800 „ „ M[illegible]oths.
300 „ „ [illegible]ils.
65 Bolts C[illegible] T. Cloths.
3 Cases [illegible]vas.
1 „ [illegible]00 Pieces T Red Yellow Mulls.
85 „ White Mulls.
1 „ 120 „ White Mull Stripes.
1 „ 82 Dozen Blue Hanker. hieves.
21 Pieces T Red Mulls.
54 „ T Red Mull Stripes.
1 „ 200 „ White Mulls.
100 „ T Red Stripe Mull.
1 „ 653 Blue and white Sca[illegible]

[illegible]

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—Shareholders are requested to call at the office of the undersigned to SIGN THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Share certificates are now ready for delivery.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st July 1863.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurance* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Capital, £1,259,760 Sterling.

The Undersigned having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture therein at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Banker, (Moss and Co.) Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq., Wine Broker, (C. Bushel and Co.) Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (E. Heath and Co.) Liverpool.

Board of Direction.

Chairman of the Company.

Bernard Hall, Esq., Merchant, (B. Hall and Co.) Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman of the Company.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq., Merchant, (Duncan and Kitchen,) Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq., Merchant, Mincing-lane, London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq., Merchant, (T. F. Bennett and Co.) Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq., Merchant, (Kenneth Dowie and Co.) Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq., Wine Broker, (Charlton R. Hall and Son) Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (Edward Heath and Co.) Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq., Merchant, (Graham Kelley and Co.) Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq., Merchant, (J. H. Hind and Co.) Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq., Architect and Surveyor, Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq., Merchant, (Stitt Brothers and Co.) Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq., Corn Merchant, (Segar and Tunnicliffe) Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq., Merchant, (Kelson, Tritton and Co.) London.
Abel Chapman, Esq., Wine Merchant, (Barton and Co.) London.
Henry Fowler, Esq., Timber Merchant, (H. and R. Fowler,) London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq., Merchant, (Corbyn, Stacey, Messer and Co.) London.

Bankers.

The Liverpool Commercial Bank.

Auditors of the Company.

Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, Accountants, Liverpool.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Liverpool.

Sub-Manager of the Company.

John Elphick Layland, Esq., Liverpool.

The Fire Branch is the only one opened in Bombay.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than a year at a time.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

and for

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	£ 260,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed	£1,200,000

The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

Chief Offices for Western India.

Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies Indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assigment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent lower.

[illegible]

[illegible] happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 3[illegible] monthly, to this Company: or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly. [illegible] 15-4

Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

BONUSES.

That declared in London [illegible] the 24th December 1862 [illegible] a cash appropriation of [illegible] being course of payment. [illegible] Fifty thousand Pounds, is now in

The next Investigation will apply to participating Policies in force on [illegible] the 31st December 1864 and the proportion of Profits applicable to that and future divisions will be 80 per cent.

Medical Referees.

In all cases, whether the Risk be accepted or declined, Medical Referees are remunerated with a gold mohur for their Reports.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.

Proposals are at present forwarded to London for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

[illegible]